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TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1854. VOL. 4---NO. 40

TERMS.

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POETRY.

HE SPIRIT OF SADNESS.

BY MRS. B. H. STONE.

y o'er my heart it stealeth,
ence it comes I may not know,
ng every tone of gladness,
thing Music sad and low;
ng dim and shadowy curtains
r the windows of my soul,
ng breathless thought and feeling
ath its magical control;

g up the crystal tea drops
h a dim and unseen hand,
ding veils of mist and shadow
r the spirit's fairy land,
y task to be repressing
rs I dare not bid to mount,
fest their low quick dropping
k into their hidden fount.

know not why this spirit
h such power my soul to win,
while mine eyes are burning—
ping silently within;
low, quick sigh is stifled
p within my swelling heart,
heck with painful effort
rs that to my eyelids start.

y voices ring around me,
dsome forms are gliding by;
the light on brows unclouded
a starlit summer sky;
, mirth, together blending,
in each sense with magic art,
bright, and yet this gladness
kes no echo in my heart.

t ask me why this sadness
enthroned upon my brow,
Bid my heart be joyous,
its mournful answer now.
d I join your gladsome circle
would cease its happy flight,
ng in the dust his pinion,
bbed of all their wonted light.

on high your joyous music,
the laugh ring loud and light,
me to my world of sadness,
I cannot smile to-night;
into my eyes and view them
ding back no answering ray,
me now until the morrow,
d I too will then be gay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POET'S STORY.

BY ALLIE VERNON.

Come, lover of mine, search the pag- memory and find for me a story. See pale moonlight how lovingly it kis- the sleeping flowers, and how bright- falls upon the waves of yon ever murmuring sea. This is a fitting night for a fairy tale or Legends of Romance Chivalry. You have been musing enough, your head bent on your hand, and your dark eyes cast on the prideful earth, that gives you back no look to meet your own. Here at my feet the sward is decked with softest moss, and I—I am waiting for your sto-

The poet-lover knelt before his bright mistress clothed, and her small hands within his own commenced in a low, heart-thrilling voice, the recital of

"THE POWER OF SONG."

Many lights were gleaming from the richly painted windows of a stately mansion in 'Merrie England,' and the sound of gay music and light laughter betokened the celebration of some joyous festivity.

It was the birth day of the only daughter of that proud house, and in her honor had collected, in its magnificent halls, the noblest and wealthiest of the land. Some were treading the dance with grace and dignity—some were banishing jests as they quaffed the red, red wine, and a few were idly contemplating the brilliant scene spread out before them.

Of the latter class was the young and handsome Count Leord, who, leaning against one of the marble pillars, listlessly gazed upon the gay assembly unmindful of the startled from his reverie by a familiar hand on the shoulder, accompanied by these words:—

"What, neither paying your devotions to the fair, the dance, or the flowing bowl, most brave Count? By my soul, you are strangely indifferent to-night, but stay, that mischievous boy-god hath let fly one of his arrows at your heart and sorely wounded it.'

'And is it so, dear coz? speak, that I may know which of these most delectable maidens hath conquered thy hitherto unconquerable self. Speak, I conjure thee, for I am as curious as a woman.'

'Beshrew thee for an impertinent knave Randolph,' laughingly replied the Count to his merry friend and cousin.

'Does it always follow that a man is in love because he looks serious for a moment? Love, I should take it, as a thing for jest, not meditation. Pray who ever heard of Love and Reason going hand in hand together? No! good cousin, I am *not* in love.'

'And what makes thee loiter here, then,' returned Randolph, 'when thou knowest well a dozen fair ladies are sighing for thy smiles? See, the stately Bianca deigns to send a loving glance upon thee as she passes by.'

'I care not for these smiles and sighs. Truth is, dear cousin, I am weary of all this pomp and show, for here I find no hearts, no souls, no honor, no feeling. All is glitter—all is counterfeit—no true gold, but base alloy. As for these damsels, they seek not *me*, but my wealth and name. A moment gone, brown-tressed Maude was laughing gaily with with Robert Lorraine, but meeting my gaze she straightway looked sad and sighed; and blue eyed Margaret her kerchief threw aside that I might see violet on her breast, because yesterday evening I chanced to say of all flowers I loved it best. These wiles and arts I'm sick of, so never talk of love to *me* again, dear coz, in a scene like this. I tell thee if I dream at all, it is of war, not love.'

'What, Leord, *thou* will not leave us too, to join this mad Crusade against the infidel?' exclaimed Randolph, suddenly growing serious.

'By my guardian saint, I swear I will. A court life and myself were *never* great friends, and lately we have become sworn enemies. But listen!'

The sound of a rich and melodious voice arose upon the air, and the noise of the festive throng ceased; and as though by one consent, each and every one hastened to the spot where stood the minstrel.

She was a fair-haired girl of seventeen, with eyes as gloriously blue as the heavens on a summer's day. The dress bereft of ornament, was white, and fell in graceful folds around her slender form, and her little hands tremulously touched the guitar, which was bound by a broad blue ribbon, passing over one snowy shoulder and descending to her slight waist.

Beautiful as an angel was the minstrel-girl, and this was the song she sang:—

A brave and noble knight was he,
But she was a maiden of low degree;
She saw him oft in the courtly throng;
He marked her not though he heard her song.

She loved him well, but in her breast
Her dreams were hidden, like flowers at rest;
She loved him well—and sad was the day
The war-steed bore her loved one away.

The tear-drops gleamed in many an eye,
And many a lady, proud and high,
Vowed in her heart to be constant and true—
The oath was forgotten with the knight's adieu.

She cast aside her maiden dress,
And severed each golden tinted tress,
And breathed for him a fervent pray'r,
And she donned a suit that a page might wear.

She loved him well—and when death came
And leveled his plume, she murmured his name,
And telling, at last, her love and her pride—
To his bosom was clasped—and together they *died!*

The girl's large blue eyes were fixed upon the young Count Leord, as the last notes of her song died away.

'Who is she?' he asked of his gallant cousin, as the crowd gradually dispersed, and left the minstrel alone.

'An orphan,' was the reply, 'the child of a Maid of Honor and a noble Lord—you comprehend—there was *love*, but no marriage. Alida—such is her name—hath been blessed with the wonderous power of song, and this is why we find her admitted to the proud mansion of our hostess.'

'Poor maiden,' sighed the Count, 'so fair—so gifted—and yet with this stain upon her name can she hope for honorable love? Alas! *never*.'

Low as their words had been, the girl had caught them all, and lightly touching the strings of her guitar she sung in sad, mournful tones—

Sad moans the sea,
Weeping forever;
Ever it sigheth
Never—ah! never.

Slow beats the heart,
From hope doomed to sever;
Can it beat gladly?
Never—ah! never.

Like a white-robed spirit, the singer glided away, but though Count Leord knew it not, she left love behind her.—The poor dependant—the child of shame, had touched the heart that had remained cold to the hautiest smiles and sweetest words of the titled beauties of the court.

But what will it avail, sweet Alida? Pride will battle fiercely against the new comer, and ah me! I fear that it will come off conqueror. And yet, despair not, meek one, for *thine* is the magic 'Power of Song.''

Silent as the grave was all within the Imperial Palace, when a fair-haired page, one of the hated Franks, applied for admittance to the presence of the Sultan.

'At another time thy temerity would have cost thee thy life,' muttered the slave who appeared in answer to his summons, 'but now our great and royal master is sick even unto death; grief has severed the inmost chords of his heart, and we would be merciful unto others as we pray Allah to be merciful unto him; so go forth unharmed, boy, but make thy way back quickly to thine own people.'

'Thou tellest me the Angel of Death hovereth near the Sultan,' returned the page in tones sweet as the sound of a lute in summer time, 'and that grief overshadows him. *Why* is he sad—what sorrow weighs so heavily upon his soul?'

'Alas! Zuleika, the fairest of the fair, stately as the tulip, graceful as the lily, beautiful as the morn, Zuleika, the beloved of our lord, is *dead*, and he will not be comforted.

'The wisest of our physicians have tried their skill in vain—they cannot arouse him from the stupor into which he hath fallen. Day after day goes by—the sun sinks in the west, and rises again—the stars come out and fade, but still the Sultan awakes not from his death-like trance. Allah be with us.'

'I have a charm,' eagerly exclaimed the boy as the slave ceased speaking, 'that will arouse your mouarch from this death in life. Admit me to his presence and I *swear* it will not fail.'

For a moment the face of the menial glowed with hope, but soon a shadow darkened it again.

'Thou, child,' he said incredulously, 'thou succeed where sages four times thine age have yielded to despair? Go thy way, it is impossible.'

'Let me but try,' plead the young Christian, 'and if the charm hath lost its power, I am thy prisoner—but if it still possesses its magic—

'Ask *any* boon, and it is thine.—Come with me.'

Heavily draped with curtains of the richest and costliest silks, was the apartment where the Sultan lay in all the abandonment of hopeless grief. The light of day was all shut out—in its place one lamp of gold, held aloft by a nymph of marble, shed its flickering beams around. At the foot of their Sovereign crouched his dancing girls, their large eyes fixed upon his face with an expression of mute despair.—Around him bent his physicians and counsellors, old and grey haired men. A few slaves moved noiselessly about the apartment, and save the murmur of a sparkling fountain, all was silence, when the golden haired page entered, bearing in his hand a flower-decked guitar.

Stealing to one deserted corner where the rays of the lamp did not penetrate, he softly touched the strings of the instrument. At first the notes were broken like the song of a bird that is struggling for liberty, but gradually they became louder and louder, mocking the call of the trumpet and the tread of martial troops, as the minstrel sang,

Arouse thee! arouse the foe lingers nigh,
Awake from thy sleep or in cowardice die;
Let the voice of thy slaves reach the slumbering heart,
Awake! let the angel of sorrow depart.

List! the noise of the battle oh! monarch arise,
The shouts of the victors are rending the skies.
Thy people have fled—no chief leads them on,
Thy people have fled, *and the battle is won!*

Thy steed lingers idly in gold laden stall,
For thy coming he waiteth—he's weary of thrall.
Thy armor unstained is glittering bright,
Then don it, oh! Sultan, away to the fight!

The Sultan, had risen from his couch. 'Bid the minstrel sing again,' he said—the first words he had spoken for weeks. The boy heard and obeyed.

Zuleika, Zuleika, thou loved of my bosom,
My lifes dearest treasure, my heart's fairest blossom,
Though art gone, lovely maiden; I weep o'er thy tomb,
And my soul is o'ershadowed by darkness and gloom.

Zuleika, Zuleika, my dark-eyed, my pride,
Let thy spirit be near me my own chosen bride;
And though earth holds the not, I'll love the afar,
Zuleika, my angel—Zuleika, my star!

A smile sprang to the lips of the Eastern monarch, as he clapped his hands to summon his attendants around him. The dancing girls sprang to their feet, and the silver bells around their tiny ankles tinkled merrily once more; a flood of dazzling light streamed through the magnificent apartment, and hundreds of slaves hastened to prostrate themselves in thankfulness before their master.

'Bring to me the minstrel,' and they brought the boy forward. At first his glance drooped, but when the Sultan asked 'what of all my possessions shall I give to thee—gold, gems, lands or slaves?' he proudly raised his head and in a firm voice replied; neither gold nor jewels, land nor slaves, most bountiful sovereign, but the life of a captive—the Count Leord.'

'Be it thine!' and they led the youth away his whole face radiant with happiness, and his heart silently praising the good God who had gifted him with the power of song.'

'Count Leord rejoice! for liberty is thine.'

The Count started and gazed eagerly upon the beautiful boy who had hastily thrown open the door of his prison cell, and now stood in the doorway holding out his white and slender hands towards him.

'Aye! you are free,' repeated the page, 'ransomed at last.'

'By whom,' eagerly asked Leord.

'One whom loving you devotedly braved the perils of land and sea, gained admission to the infidel, and there obtained from the Sultan himself your freedom.'

'Bianca? Maude? Margaret?'

'Nay, none of these. Bianca is a bride, Maude is betrothed to your cousin Robert. Margaret freely dispenses her smiles to all. By them the absent one is forgotten. Think again, sir Count.'

'*Thy* face, I know it; it hath haunted me in dreams. Speak boy, who art though, and who sent the hither.'

'She cast aside her maiden dress,
And severed each golden tinted tress,
And donned a suit that a page might wear.''

'Alida! brave and beautiful one, and hast thou alone been true to my memory. Come pillow thy head on my bosom. Nay, turn not, paide and I have become enemies, since a dungeon hath been my resting place. It is a foul weed springing in the midst of the flowers of love but to destroy them. I'll none of it. Come to me Alida, gentle one, for *thou* shall be *my* Countess.

From the Knickerbocker.

A PROFESSIONAL SCAR.

BY AN OLD LAWYER.

Your kind letter, Henry, came duly to hand; and you will be surprised to learn that a careless question of yours will draw forth enough to cover a sheet: 'What caused that scar on my temple?'

It is a professional scar, Harry; one that I have carried ever since my earliest practice; and although I have now arrived at a tolerable old age, and have many, many intimate friends, it is a most singular fact that you are the first and only person that inquired into its origin. I can tell you all about it, but must avoid names and places, for the parties most interested in the incident are yet living, and I am under strong bonds of secresy.

In the year——, after passing through a long examination before grave judges and shrewd barristers, I was pronounced a properly qualified person to appear before juries and courts for others as well as myself, and at once proceeded to a large southern city, where, by a modest little sign over the door of a modest little office, I announced my readiness to commence the practice of the law. For three months I waited, but alas! no business came, and I sat in my office on a dreary night, at about eleven o'clock, in this very comfortable position, my money was gone entirely; my board bill was to be paid in the morning, and my rent the day following: and I absolutely feared to go to my boarding-house, and waited in what seemed the forlorn hope that something in the way of a fee might appear, either dropping from the skies, or suddenly appearing on my desk. Outside, no step was heard; and as I occasionally glanced through my window, the flame of the street light, moved by the wind, would seemingly move me homeward: but I would not go. A footstep sounded in my entry; a second, and a third, and more, but so light that my heart-beating prevented my counting them; and then a little delicate knock. I compelled myself to say 'come in' with a calm voice, although I expected to be instantly vis-a-vis with a young woman; the door opened, and I saw—an old one.

I had only time to move toward a chair before she was in the centre of the room and speaking:

'I have no time to sit. Young man, you are a lawyer: are you good for anything?'

My insulted dignity was controlled by an effort, and I answered that I flattered myself that I possessed some talent for my profession, or I should not have chosen it.

'Well, well, no gas; can you draw a paper?

Here again I ventured to remark, that it depended somewhat on its nature; but I saw from her impatient manner that she wanted no trifling. Before I finished the sentence, she interrupted me with a fierceness of manner exceeding her former rough one, saying:

'I want a will drawn; quick! hurriedly! but so strong that all the d—ls in h—ll can't undo it! Can you do it?' and she fairly glared at me with impatience for my answer

Now you know, Harry, that my legal education was obtained entirely in a surrogate's office, and you may presume that on the law and forms of last wills and testaments I felt myself sufficiently posted up. I therefore assured her that I could draw a will which, although I could not warrant it to pass the ordeal she mentioned, would, I was sure, be proof against the efforts of all the lawyers in Christendom.

And now her manner changed from the fierce and bold to the anxious and hurried.

'Come, then, quick! quick! young man, and you shall pocket one thousand dollars for your night's work!' she exclaimed.

And, amazed and bewildered as I was, I found myself at the neighboring corner, stepping into a hack, before the startling but comfortable words, 'One thousand dollars for your night's work!' had ceased ringing in my ears. My conductress followed me, and without orders we were rattled furiously along the streets to the ——House, then the largest hotel in the city. My visions of one thousand bright dollars kept my tongue bridled, and I was led in silence up two flights of stairs into a suit of rooms comprising parlor and two bed-rooms. The parlor however, was occupied by a bed, in which lay an old and evidently dying man. A servant was with him, but he left, upon a motion from the hand of my companion, who approached the bed and said:

'I have an attorney, here, Sir; shall he proceed?'

The old man's eyes brightened up, and, after glaring on me for a moment, he spoke:

'If you can draw my will, do it; quick, now for I must save my breath.'

I turned to the table where I found paper, pens, ink, and everything necessary: and by the light of two sperm candles in heavy silver candle-sticks I was soon busily engaged at the will.

I will not trouble you with the details, nor, in fact, do I remember them; but it is enough to say that a large amount of property, real and personal, bonds, mortgages, etc., were left, in the words of the will, to 'my good and faithful housekeeper, Angeline ——, as a token of gratitude for her long, faithful, and meritorious service.' But the concluding words of the will I shall never forget; they were written from his own mouth, and made me shudder as I wrote them. There is something fearful—yes, devlish—in this deliberately recording, in what purports to be your last written wish, a curse upon your own offspring. And I felt, as I wrote it, an involuntary desire to tear the paper into fragments, and to rush from the room, but the thousand dollars were like so many anchors, and I staid and wrote:

'I leave to my daughter DORA all the satisfaction she can obtain from my hearty curse. When rags whip about her in her only home, the street, and dogs share with her the refuge of the gutter, she may regret that she disobeyed him who once loved her, but who, dying, cursed her.'

There was something like a chuckle in the direction of old Angeline as the dying wretch dictated these fearful words; but as I looked and saw the stern face as rigid as marble, I concluded I must have been mistaken. I could not, however, divest myself of a certain feeling that all was wrong. A rich old man, accompanied by an old housekeeper, and dying in a strange city; her anxiety to have the will so strong; the curse on his daughter, and the large fee, all conspired to make me feel that I was being instrumental in the accomplishment of some villianous object.—Again I meditated the destruction of the paper, and again my fee and my wants conquered. The will was finished, and I read over loud, the old man groaning, and the old woman looking an occasional assent; but when I read the terrible curse, a new actor appeared on the scene;

'Oh! tear it! tear it! Oh God you know not what you do!'

The plaintive tones of the voice touched my heart even before my eyes beheld its owner; but when I saw her, heavens and earth! what an angel she was! The language is yet undiscovered, Harry, that is competent to give you a description of that face: the eyes dancing with excitement, yet liquid with tears; the mouth proud as Juno's yet compressed with anguish. But why do I attempt description? The most majestic, yet the sweetest countenance I ever beheld appealed to me, and not in vain; for while the old man, weak as he was, jumped from his bed screaming 'Kill her! kill her! I tore the will into fragments, and we both fell to the floor, he dead, and I stunned by a blow from the heavy candle stick wielded by the old hag, Angeline.

When my consciousness returned, I found myself in my own bed at my boarding-house, my host and hostess my sole attendants. My mind was clear the moment I looked about me, and I knew I had been brought home, and was now confined from the effects of that blow. I resolved to keep my own counsel, and to ascertain what I could of the subsequent proceedings of the night. Upon inquiry, I found that I had been brought home by a young gentleman in a carriage, who had left funds for the employment of a physician, and had also left a letter for me.—I opened the letter as soon as I was alone, and found a fifty dollar bank-note, with these words:

'You did last night a deed worthy of more gratitude than our present means enable us to express. The property which so nearly belonged to the infamous hag who struck you, will soon be ours, and you shall then hear from us. May the same kindness which prompted you to tear the paper, seal your lips hereafter as to the painful scenes of last evening.

Greatfully yours,
DORA AND HER HUSBAND.'

My first act was to conceal the letter beneath my pillow; my second, to call my host and tender him the amount of my board bill; to my astonishment he told me that my companion paid it when he left the letter. It seems I raved a little about my inability to pay my host while I was unconscious, and thus the husband of Dora (for I had no doubt it was he who brought me home) had ascertained the fact and paid my bill.—Added to this my wound was not severe enough to need any surgery more than was offered by my kind landlady; so when I had recovered, (which was soon,) I had only my office rent to pay, and then resumed business with the larger part of the fifty dollars in my treasury. I made cautious inquiries about the ——House as to the subsequently movements of my mysterious clients, but could only ascertain that the old couple arrived on that eventful night, the old man ordering a pleasant room in which he could die; that the young couple came by another conveyance, and had taken other rooms; that the old man's body was immediately boxed up and shipped for the north under charge of his man-servant; that the old woman went off alone; and that finally the young man paid the whole bill, and left also with his wife. To do my worthy host and his kind lady full justice, I must say that they never even hinted at the matter, and I never had a question to answer; they probably took it for granted that I had been the victim of some broil, and avoided annoying me by any reference to it.

Thirty years of hard work rolled by, Harry, during which I acquired a family, fortune, fame, and gray hairs; but I never, in all that time, saw or heard from my clients, with the exception of one letter, which was received some years after the occurrence which I have related, and which contained two more fifty dollar bills, with the words:

'We are very happy; may God bless you!

DORA.

But in all that time, I have never forgotten that beautiful angelic face, nor the mute appeal which it made to my heart; the answer to which cost me the deep scar which is the object of your present curiosity, and a one thousand dollar tee less the amount received from the young folks. Neither did I, in all that time, regret the course I took.

Some ten years ago, as you probably remember, I spent a winter in Havana. I boarded with a Spanish landlord, whose house was generally filled with American visitors. But, strange to say, I passed one week with him without a single American arrival; and I was mentally resolving one day to leave for New Orleans, where I could find troops of friends, and rid myself of the ennui consequent, upon my solitary position, when I heard my host calling me.

'Senor, Senor, los Americanos—Americanos.'

Looking from my window, I saw a fine portly gentleman attending to his luggage, and answering the demands of the thousand and one leeches of porters who each claimed to have brought something for him. Thinking I might be of service to him, I went out, and with two or three dimes dispersed the villians who, knowing me for an old stager, submitted to my orders. The gentleman turned to thank me, but suddenly started back, then glanced at my temple and seeing the end of my candle-stick-mark peeping out beneath my sombrero, he caught me by the arm exclaming:

'We have met before, Sir!—how glad I am to see you!'

And then, without explanation, he drew me to the door-way in which stood a matronly but still beautiful woman.

'See, Dora,' said he, 'is not this our old friend?'

At the word 'Dora,' I started and there before me, sure enough, stood the Dora of thirty years previous still retaining many of her charms, but with the marks of time, notwithstanding, impressed upon her features.

You may well believe our re-union was most pleasant; and after dinner was over, and we were out enjoying the sea-breeze, the whole story was told me. I will not give you the details of it; it was long, but the main features of it were about what I had surmised.—Dora was the only child of her wealthy father; her mother died when she was a mere child; old Angeline had remained with her father in the capacity of a house-keeper, and had, while Dora was away at school, acquired as is generally the case, complete influence over him. Dora was wooed and won by a poor clerk; the father would not listen to it; an elopement was the consequence; and the old man in his rage broke up housekeeping, and taking old Angeline with him, had started for the South. Dora followed him with her husband, although she knew he would not see her, and although he had always been harsh and unkind to her, yet she knew he was in the last stages of consumption, and she determined, if possible, to be with him when he died. At the time of his death, they had been following him about a month from place to place, keeping concealed from him, and eluding even the keen eyes of Angeline. When Dora appearing in the room, it was only because the man servant, who had been with her father, and who, as you remember, left the room when I entered, had observed their arrival and had kindly gone to her and informed her that her father could not live an hour; she was entering the room to make one last effort at reconciliation, when my voice reading the fearful words of her father's curse caused the outcry and denouncement. Her husband, who followed her in, found the old man dead, Dora in a swoon, me senseless, and old Angeline in vain trying to put the many pieces of the will together, raving and cursing like a bedlamite. He and the man-servant put the old man's body into the bed, took Dora to her room, and while the servant kept guard over Angeline, he took me home in a carriage. The rest you know.

I have only to add that, whenever I wander north, either alone or with my wife or family, we always stop at the house of our kind friends. They have spent one winter with us at the south, and we expect them again in the coming season. And the young gentleman who studied law under my instruction, and who now practices law with my name on the sign with his (as senior partner, although he does all the business,) is Dora's son and from certain conscious looks and bright blushing on my pretty daughters cheek when he calls, I imagine he may possibly be mine, too. But of this, Harry, rest assured—I shall not curse her if she marries him.

VARIETY.

Why is a bullocka very obedient animal
Because he will lie down if you axe him

Five thousand five hundred emigrants arrived at New York in one day last week.

If you doubt whether you should kiss a girl, give her the benefit of the doubt and 'go in.''

"Biddy, has that surly fellow cleared of the snow from the pavement?" "Yes sur." "Did he clear it off with alacrity, Biddy?" "No, sir; with *a shovel*."

☞A western paper, speaking of a man who died in the most abject poverty and neglect, said that "he died without the aid of a physician."

A provincial paper concludes a long obituary with the following strange notification: "several deaths are unavoidably deferred."

☞It was a Georgetown lady that said she would make a poor sailor, and to which a nautical friend replied, but you would make an excellent mate though.

Ladies with handsome ankles don't mind going out in muddy weather—in fact they like it. Queer isn't it? Don't like to say.

Is there any harm in a fellow's sitting down in the lapse of ages?—*Ex. Paper.*

No, but the laps' usually chosen for the luxury are those ranging from the 'ages' of eighteen to twenty-five.

A lady in this vicinity consoling her neighbor for the loss of her son, was answered in tears, "*if Billy's Grandmother is in heaven, I know she wont see Billy a'used.*'

SENSIBLE BOY.—'Pa,' said a little fellow, the other day, 'wasn't Job an editor?' 'Why, Sammy?' 'Because the Bible says he had so much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life.'

'Love your neighbor as your self,' said a person to a member of his flock. The Lord help him, 'then,' replied the latter, 'for I hate myself like pizen ever since I let Righteous Skinflint cheat me out of the bobtail *mare*."

Whatever we may think of women's right to vote and legislate there can be no disputing right to *bare arms*—and the prettier the better and more irresistible. This is a right descended from Mother Eve, and recognised by all good society from the earliest ages of civilization.

TELLING of Sir David Baird, his roughness, &c., his mother said, when she heard of his being taking prisoner at Seringapatam, and of the prisoners being chained together, two and two, "God help the man that's tied to my David!"

NOT VICIOUS, BUT PLAYFUL.—"Is your horse perfectly gentle, Mr. Dobster?" "Perfectly gentle, sir; the only fault he has got, if that be a fault, is a playful habit of extending his hinder hoofs, you don't mean kicking I hope?" Some people call it kicking, Mr. Green, but, its only a slight reaction of the muscles, a disease rather than a vice."

The French take things early. They go courting at 10, up and hitch on at 13 become fathers and mothers at 15, and are old women at 21. For hurrying up general arrangements, eating frog soup with one-pronged forks, raising grisette, ballet girls, and similar dry good institutions, the French stand right up to the height of the programme.

CONUNDRUM.—We have received the following:

"Why is the earth the sky?

Because we speak of the earth as *terra firma*, and the earth is the *firma meant*

We would respectfully inquire if the unfortunate perpetrator of above has any relatives living in this city. If so, we beg to offer them our warmest sympathies in their sore affliction.

Some wag put flour in the flute belonging to a member of the Albany Museum orchestra the other night. The result was, when they played, the innocent fiddler on his right suddenly changed complexion, turning very pale. His hair, in fact was at once very grey. The flute player says, 'it vos one mean choke.'

A LONG BOY.—The Democratic Press, of Chicago, says: "There is a western boy now in this city who is fifteen years of age, and measures six feet eight inches in low heel boots. He is as straight as a tall Lake Superior pine, intelligent, and proud of being a western product. His father and mother are both larger and taller than himself.

THE HUMAN RACE.

"Ginger?"

"Sah?"

"When am dat great race to com off dat dar is so much talk about?"

"What great race? I habent heard ob any great race."

"De human race, de great human race, dat is to cum off afore long."

"You, yah, yah! you be de biggest fool I eber saw—de human race—that aint a hos srace--it be de people in de world. de inhabitants."

"Who told you so?"

"I allers knowd it, and so did ebery body else but you, and you are de dumbest nigger I eber saw. I wish that everybody had larnin, so that dey would'nt bother spectable niggers with such foolish questions."

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 9, 1854

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ.,

Of Northampton.

MR. BRAGG'S ACCEPTANCE.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this morning the letter of the President of the late Democratic Convention, officially informing Mr. Bragg of his nomination, and Mr. B.'s letter of acceptance. The letter of Mr. B. is brief and to the point. About to enter actively upon the canvass and appear before the people in person, it was unnecessary to write a long letter "defining his position." He is nevertheless perfectly explicit; for he comes square up on the Democratic platform—declaring emphatically that, after "carefully examining the resolutions adopted by the Convention," it is sufficient now to say that "they meet with his entire approval and shall receive his hearty and earnest support." Mr. B. will soon confront his adversary upon the stump, and the way he will make the "fur fly," will be a caution to Whig sinners.

RALEIGH, April 21st, 1854.

To THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ:—

Sir: At a Convention of the Democratic Republican party of North Carolina, which assembled in the City of Raleigh, on the 19th instant, you were unanimously nominated as their candidate for the high office of Governor of the State; and we were delegated by the Convention to apprise you of the fact, and earnestly to request your acceptance of the nomination.

We herewith submit for your consideration a platform of principles adopted by the Convention, and trust they will receive your approbation and support

While we are aware of the heavy responsibility which the office of Governor, imposes we but express the prevailing sentiment of the Convention when we declare that, although unsought and undesired by you, your tried patriotism and well known devotion to Democratic principles, will not allow you to decline the high and honorable duty thus imposed by the hearty and unanimous voice of your political friends.

With our personal congratulations upon this expression of exalted confidence on the part of the Convention, and with our best wishes for your happiness and success, we have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your fellow citizens,

A. RENCHER, *President of the Convention.*

GASTON MEARES, JOHN B. JONES, F. P. GLASS, S. E. WILLIAMS, THOS. I. FAISON, JOSEPH ALLISON, *Vice Presidents of the Convention.*

JACKSON, April 29th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Having been absent from home for the last few days, on professional business, your letter, informing me, officially, of my nomination by the Convention, which lately assembled in Raleigh, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, was not received until my return last evening.

Though the position assigned me is one of which any man might be justly proud, you are nevertheless, gentlemen, entirely correct in supposing that it was one which I did not seek and did not desire. Not that I was at all indifferent to such a distinction, or to the advancement or success of the political principles to which we are devoted, but because of the serious responsibilities I should incur, if a candidate, whether elected or not, an honest doubt of my own fitness to discharge them, and the necessary withdrawal of myself for some time from the peaceful pursuits of private life.

Although, therefore, it would be more agreeable to me to occupy, as heretofore, the position of an humble private in the Democratic ranks, yet, in view of all the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline the high position so flatteringly tendered me by my political friends, and I therefore yield to the wishes of the Convention and accept the nomination.

I have carefully examined the series of political resolutions adopted by the Convention and enclosed in your letter. This is not a time or fit occasion to discuss their merits. It will be sufficient for me now to say that they meet with my entire approval, and shall hereafter receive my hearty and earnest support.

It only remains for me to make to the members of the Convention my sincere and grateful acknowledgements, and to thank you personally for the very kind manner in which it has pleased you to communicate to me the fact of my nomination

Very respectfully

Your ob't serv't,

THOS. BRAGG.

Hon. A. Rencher, *President*. Gaston Meares, Esq., John B. Jones, Esq., F. P. Glass, Esq., S. E. Williams, Esq. Thos. I. Faison, Esq., Joseph Allison, Esq., *Vice Presidents*.

Dockery's Soliloquy.

[The General standing alone, in pensive mood, feeling himself tenderly with his hands.]

"Yes, I am sore. That striker of Holden's, Martin, has taken off the little hide Bragg left on me. They are nothing but Holden's strikers, but they hit me some d——lish hard licks."

[*Salisbury Banner.*

A FREE CONVENTION.

Gen. Dockery prates sagely of a "limited Convention," and endeavors to convince the East that it is the safest, wisest and most practicable means of amending the organic law of the State. All that we desire is to have the East properly understand their own interests and position and the interests and position of the West, and then they may do as they please. In order to throw a little light upon Western sentiments touching the subject of Free Suffrage and a Convention, we cull a few extracts from the "Western Address," as it is commonly called, issued by thirty-seven Western members of the Legislature in 1851. This document, be it remembered, is signed by a large portion of the leading Whigs in the Legislature from the West—headed by such of their high priests as Gen. John Gray Bynum, N. W. Woodfin, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, (present State Superintendent of Common Schools,) and others. They held a meeting, gravely deliberated, and the result was an address to the people upon the subject of constitutional reform. They discuss all sorts of amendments—Free Suffrage, the election of a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Judges and Magistrates, by the people—and thus pointedly sum up this branch of their "position:"

"The position which we assume, and which has governed our course in our action upon the various propositions to amend the Constitution, which have been before the Legislature, is—

THAT THE ONLY PROPER REPUBLICAN MODE OF AMENDING OR ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION IS BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

Upon that PLATFOAM we will stand; and, if we fall, it will be in advocating THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The issue then, has been fairly presented: *Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the Will of the People.*

We have chosen to support a FREE CONVENTION."

Here is the solemn and deliberate determination of these Western leaders.—They declare that "the issue has been fairly presented—Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by any thing but the will of the people," and they "have chosen to support a FREE CONVENTION."

Now whom shall we believe? Shall we credit the solemn averment of these thirty-seven Western members of the Legislature, or shall we discredit them and pin our faith to the skirts of Gen Alfred Dockery, who, with interested motives, comes among us to get our votes? There can be no difficulty in deciding. Those Western men have vowed to stand upon the FREE CONVENTION platform, or to fall in its advocacy. *And they will do it.* Let the East beware!

If in the teeth of all this, the East should be seduced into the support of Gen. Dockery, they will have nobody to blame but themselves if they should be stript of power. Go into "FREE CONVENTION," and the basis of representation will be swept away—the West will take care to secure the power of taxing your property. *Their numbers* will stand against *your property*, and their numbers will be irresistible. Take heed!

How the Nomination of Mr. Bragg is received in the West.

The Salisbury Banner comes to us full of rejoicing at the nomination of Mr. Bragg and perfect confidence in his triumphant election. The Banner says of him:

OUR NOMINEE.—We assure our friends throughout the State that the nominee of our Convention is entirely acceptable to the Democracy of this section, and and that his party will rally its full strength for him. Many are highly pleased, and all are satisfied, and it is universally admitted that the Convention could not have made a better selection. He is an Eastern man, but the Democratic party is not sectional and all that it requires is a good man and a true democrat, and as such they recognize Thomas Bragg, and will use every honorable endeavor to secure his election.

A man of talent and sterling ability—a man who acts from a consciousness of rectitude—a man who scorns and condemns the petty trickery of politicians by trade, he will bear our standard proudly aloft and add new splendor to it in the triumph that awaits us. Stern and inflexible in what he conceives to be the right, eloquent in debate, bland and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and in the prime and vigor of manhood, he will indeed prove a tower of strength to his party, and a terror to his opponents.

The victory is ours, but let us work for a brilliant one. Let us have 10,000 majority!

ACQUITTAL OF WARD.

The trial of Mathew F. Ward, at Elizabethtown, Ky., for the murder of Prof. Butler last year, has resulted in his acquittal of the charge. This result created a deep feeling of indignation as well as surprise in Kentucky, and indeed throughout the country. Meetings were held—the Wards were burnt in effigy, and resolutions were adopted, requesting Hon. J. J. Crittenden (one of Ward's counsel) to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate. It is said that this feeling is so intense, that the Wards have been compelled to leave the State.

☞"Love your neighbor as yourself." William Henry says he does, and more than ever since Lizzie Jones lives next door.

☞ The politics of Chowan seem to have taken a new phase. We see by the last Edenton Whig that Col. Paine is the regular nominee of the Whig party, and that Mr. Collins, the last commoner from that County, has retired. The published proceedings in the Whig barely announce the fact that Mr. Collins appeared before the meeting, and declined a re-nomination, but we have learned from reliable sources, that the speech made by Mr. C. on that occasion was a very destructive bombshell thrown in the Whig camp. Mr. Collins commenced by remarking (as we are informed) that sinister and underhand attempts had been made to undermine his popularity, that although feeble and just recovering irom the prostrating effects of sickness, he had learned in his sick room, the paltry efforts to defeat his re-nomination—that he did not desire a re-nomination—he had as early as February spoken confidentially to a few friends his determination to retire from the canvass, and the announcement he then made was only the fulfillment of a previously cherished design. Mr. Collins also said (we learn) that there were vital differences of opinion upon important questions which he held conflicting with the Whig platform—that the 6th resolution did *not* receive the approbation of his judgment, and that he could not and would not sacrifice what he held to be a principle for the sake of mere party elvation. It is also to be noted that a resolution was passed in the Convention, approving of Mr. Collin's course in the last Legislature. The resolution as reported did not express the sense of the meeting or the intention of the mover. The resolution expressed entire approval of Mr. Collins' course, and therefore was an endorsement of his action in the premises, and also contained an expression of thanks for his services.

With such demonstrations from the leaders of the Whigs, what can they expect but discomfiture and defeat? The truly independent men in their own party scout the platform and the nominee. Disaster must be the result of division and distraction in the ranks.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

The ceremony of presenting the flag (the same that was presented to the late "Home Guards" by the ladies of this Town) to the "Ehringhaus Light Infantry," was performed on Friday afternoon last, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Wm. F. Martin, Esq., senior surviving officer of the late "Home Guards," accompanied the presentation of the flag with a chaste, beautiful and eloquent speech, delivered with exquisite grace and effect. Captain William E. Mann, in behalf of the new corps which he commands, received the flag, and responded most happily and appropriately to the address of Mr. Martin—pledging the honor of the company to the preservation of the flag as a sacred memento. The whole ceremony was admirably performed—and it is to be regreted that so beautiful a flag—the offering of the lovely women of our Town—should wave over a corps which, however gallant in spirit, is yet deficient in numbers.—Those who feel a pride in keeping up military spirit in Elizabeth City, should sustain a volunteer company by all means.

[Communicated.]

Monday (1st inst.) was a gala-day with the pupils of Rev. Mr. Forbes' school in this place. The "Queen of May," was duly inaugurated with all the pomp and ceremony belonging to such an august occasion. The Queen—the lovely Miss Almira Russell—looked the impersonnation of youthful beauty, and wore her honors with regal dignity, yet with the most gracious urbanity; while the Maids of Honor, and the entire kingdom of subjects, seemed to vie with each other in doing homage to the Queen of the season. One of the most beautiful and striking features of the "May Party" was presented by the misses and boys as they moved along our streets, with their beautiful summer uniforms, charmingly decorated with wreaths.—After passing through several of the streets, they returned to their school room, where the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing, playing and all manner of innocent rollicksome sports—not omitting to make an annihilating attack upon the supply of viands which had been provided for them. It was a charming "May Party"—the pupils were almost wild with delight, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were observed to be present, highly interested in the delightful scene presented.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon H. M. Shaw for a beautifully printed and bound copy of the Obituary Addresses delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion of the death of the late Vice President, William R. King.

☞ The Raleigh Register denounces the Portsmouth Globes advocacy of Mr. Bragg's claims to gubernatorial honors as "the coolest specimen of impudent interference" it has seen for a long time. What does the Register think of the "cool specimen of impudent interference" furnished on *its* side by the Norfolk Beacon?

Veto of the Insane Land Appropriation Bill

The President of the United States has returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill appropriating ten millions of acres of land for the maintenance of the indigent insane within the several States—in other words, he has *veloed* it. This was what we had a right to expect; and the Whigs who have hitherto taunted the President with the charge of imbecility and a want of independence, will now find to their cost that he has had the firmness to put the seal of his condemnation on one of their favorite schemes of plunder, which we take also as the precursor of a similar disposition of the Homestead Bill. He has not only had the manly independence to thwart the entire body of the Whig party, but he has fearlessly crossed the path of a portion of his own party—thus evincing a determination TO DO RIGHT in spite of every opposition.

The message of the President is a highly interesting document; and we only regret that it reached us too late to be inserted entire in our issue of to-day. We, however, give the *gist* of it, from which the reader will get a clear view of the main positions. The President says:

The bill provides, in substance:

First. That ten millions of acres of land be granted to the several States, to be apportioned among them in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of said States in the House of Representatives.

Second. That whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at the regular price of private entry, the proportion of said ten millions of acres falling to such State shall be selected from such lands within it, and that to the States in which there are no such public lands, land scrip shall be issued to the amount of their distributive shares, respectively, said scrip not to be entered by said States, but to be sold by them and subject to entry by their assignees, provided that none of it shall be sold at less than one dollar per acre, under penalty of forfeiture of the same to the United States.

Third. That the expenses of the management and superintendence of said lands, and of the moneys received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States.

Fourth. That the gross proceeds of the sales of such lands, or land-scrip so granted shall be invested by the several States in safe stocks, to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest to be appropriated to the maintenance of the indigent insane within the several States.

Fifth. That annual returns of lands or scrip sold shall be made by the States to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole grant be subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed in the bill, to be assented to by legislative acts of said States.

* * * *

I have been unable to discover any distinction, on constitutional grounds, or grounds of expediency, between an appropriation of ten millions of dollars, directly from the money in the Treasury, for the object contemplated, and the appropriation of lands presented for my sanction. And yet, I cannot doubt that if the bill proposed ten millions of dollars from the Treasury of the United States, for the support of indigent insane in the several States, that the constitutional question involved in the act would have attracted forcibly the attention of Congress.

I respectfully submit, that, in a constitutional point of view, it is wholly immaterial whether the appropriation be in money or in land.

The public doman is the common property of the Union, just as much as the surplus proceeds of that, and of duties on imports remaining unexpended in the treasury. As such, it has ben pledged, is now pledged and may need to be so pledged again for public indebtedness.

As property, it is distinguished from actual money chiefly in this respect: that its profitable management sometimes requires that portions of it be appropriated to local objects in the States wherein it may happen to lie, as would be done by any prudent proprietor to enchance the sale-value of his private domain. All such grants of land are, in fact, a disposal of it for value received; but they afford no precedent or constitutional reason for giving away the public lands. Still less do they give sanction to appropriations for objects which have not been entrusted to the Federal Government, and therefore be long exclusively to the States.

To assume that the public lands are applicable to ordinary State objects, whether of public structures, police, charity, or expenses of State administration, would be to disregard, to the amount of the value of the public lands, all distinctions between the rights and powers of the States and those of the United States. For if the public lands may be applicable to ordinary State objects, whether of public structures, police, charity, or expenses of State administration, would be to disregard, to the amount of the value of the public lands, all distinctions between the rights and powers of the States and those of the United States. For if the public lands may be applied to the support of the poor whether sane or insane, if the disposal of them and their proceeds be not subject to the ordinary limitations of the Constitution, then Congress possesses unqualified power to provide for expenditures in the States by means of the public lands, even to the degree of defraying the salaries of Governors, judges, and all other expenses of the Government, and internal administration within the several States. The conclusion from the general survey of the whole subject is to my mind irresistible, and closes the question, both of right and of expediency, so far as regards the principle of the appropriation proposed in this bill. Would not the admission of such a power in Congress to dispose of the public domain work the practical abrogation of some of the most important provisions the Constitution? If the systematic reservation of a definite portion of the public lands (the sixteenth section) in the States for the purpose of education and occasional grants for similar purposes be cited as contradicting these conclusions, the answer, as it appears to me, is obvious and satisfactory. Such reservations and grants besides being a part of the conditions on which the proprietary right of the United States is maintained, along with the eminent domain of a particular State, and by which the public land remains free from taxation in the State in which it lies as long as it remains the property of the United States, are the acts of a mere land owner, disposing of a small share of his property in a way to augment the value of the residue, and in this mode to encourage the early occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer.

The great example of apparent donation of lands to the States likely to be relied upon as sustaining the principles of this bill, is the relinquishment of swamp lands to the States in which they are situated; but this, also, like other grants already referred to, was based expressly upon grounds clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, viz: upon the interest and duty of the proprietor. They were charged, and not without reason, to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The measure was predicated not upon the ground of the disease inflicted upon the people of the States which the United States could not justify, as a just and honest proprietor, but also upon an express limitation of the application of the proceeds in the first instance, to purposes of levees and drains, thus protecting the health of the inhabitants, and at the same time enhancing the value of the remaining lands belonging to the General Government. It is not to be denied that Congress, while administering the public lands as a proprietor within the principle distinctly announced in my annual message, may sometimes have failed to distinguish accurately between objects which are and which are not within its constitutional powers.

After the most careful examination, I find but two examples in the acts of Congress which furnish any precedent for the present bill, and those examples will, in my opinion, serve rather as a warning than as an inducement to tread in the same path.

The first is the act of March 3, 1819, granting a township of land to Connecticut asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The second that of April 5, 1826, making a similar grant of land to the Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

The first more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and the second more than a quarter of a century ago.

These acts were unimportant as to the amount appropriated, and, so far as I can ascertain, were passed on two grounds: First, that the object was a charitable one; and, secondly, that it was national. To say that it was a charitable object is only to say that it was an object of expenditure proper for the competent authority; but it no more tended to show that it was a proper object of expenditure by the United States than is any other purely local object appealing to the best sympathies of the human heart in any of the States. And the suggestion that a school for the mental culture of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut or Kentucky is a national object only shows how loosely this expression has been used when the purpose was to procure appropriations by Congress. It is not perceived how a school of this charter is otherwise national than is any establishment of religious or moral instructions. All the pursuits of industry, every thing which promotes the material or intellectual wellbeing of the race, every ear of corn, or bale of cotton which grows is national in the same sense; for each one of these things goes to swell the aggregate of national prosperity and happiness of the United States; but it confounds all meaning of language to say that these things are 'national,' as equivalent to 'Federal,' so as to come within any of the classes of appropriation for which Congress is authorized by the Constitution to legislate.

It is a marked point in the history of the Constitution that, when it was proposed to empower Congress to establish a university, the proposition was confined to the District intended for the future seat of government of the United States, and that even that proposed clause was omitted in consideration of the exclusive powers conferred on Congress to legislate for that District. Could a more decisive indication of the true construction and the spirit of the Constitution in regard to all matters of this nature have been given! It proves that such objects were considered by the convention a appertaining to local legislation only that they were not comprehended, either expressly or by implication, in the grant of general power to Congress, and that consequently, they remained with the several States.

The general result at which I have arrived is the necessary consequence of those views of the relative right, powers and duties of the States and of the Federal Government which I have long entertained and often expressed, and in reference to which my convictions do but increase in force with time and experience.

I have thus discharged the unwelcome duty of respectfully stating my objections to this bill, with which I cheerfully submit the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

A SERVANT GIRL THE MOTHER OF QUEENS—During the reign of Charles I of England a country girl came to London and hired herself to carry beer from a warehouse. The brewer, liking her looks, took her into his family as a servant, and, after a short time, married her. When he died, he left her the bulk of his property. She was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's estate.—As her fortune was large, Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, married her. Their daughter was the wife of James II, and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England.

☞ The Virginia organ of North Carolina Whiggery—the Norfolk Beacon—flounders considerably over our notice of last week. It denies our impeachmen of its being placed under an implied obligation to aid the Whigs of North Carolina, and disingenuously seeks to creep out of its difficulty by declaring that the Whig party is national, and that it has only done for North Carolina Whiggery what it has done for Whiggery everywhere. Now, we have not the article by us; but if the Beacon will send us a copy, we *pledge ourself to prove* that it—the Beacon—did state that, in subscribing to it, its patrons out here had imposed upon it an "implied obligation" to aid them, or else we'll "confess the corn," of being in error.

Moreover, in that article, the Beacon vauntingly avowed its determination to write as much about North Carolina politics as it saw fit—it was brave then. But *now*, seeing the awkwardness of its position, its notes have become as soft as those of a "suckling dove," and it modestly "lets down" after the following fashion:

"We do not approve of outsiders interfering in the affairs of a State, nor do we intend to do so. We have only alluded in our columns to one local question now discussed in North Carolina—free suffrage."

What a stride was there, from vaunting boastfulness to gentle, submissive non-intervention! It has only interfered on *one* question—that ought to be excused! Precisely. But it sounds very much as if the United States should take Cuba, and then tell Spain, "We have only interfered with *one* of your islands—you oughtn't to think anything of *that!*"

To us, too, it looks something like inconsistency in the Beacon—perhaps it's a mere fancy of ours—for that paper to declare, in one breath, that it does "not approve of outsiders interfering in the affairs of a State," and, in the next, to admit that it "has alluded in its columns to one local question discussed in North Carolina—free suffrage." Out of its own mouth it is condemned.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

Mr. Clingman of North Carolina in his late able speech, in the House, has the following just remarks in regard to the *National Intelligencer*.

"The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens,) I remember, commented upon the course of the National Intelligencer. Now, I think that Journal is a faithful exponen, of the party I allude to. Its regard for the Missouri Compromise has been assumed only for the present occasion. I remember very well that during the struggle, up to 1850, that paper never came out for the Missouri line although the South was battling for it for years; nor did it once assert our rights to occupy the territory in common with the people of the North, clear and indisputable as that right was. Its whole weight and influence were covertly but adroitly thrown against us, and on the anti-slavery side. I never attributed this course to any love of liberty on the part of the conductors of the paper.—On the contrary, in every struggle between liberty and despotism, it takes the side of despots; in every contest between the United States and foreign countries, it takes ground against the United States.

It would be marvellous if our government were in fact, always wrong on every issue with a foreign nation. I presume, therefore, that it is because ours is the freest government upon earth that this journal is always found taking sides against it and for our enemies. As to our internal policy, it is the faithful organ of that party which has labored industriously, as you and I well know, sir, to destroy all the limitations of the federal constitution, and substitute an absolute central government in its stead. These people have taken their opinions mainly from the tory press and the tory party of England; and those opinions happen to be anti-slavery as well as anti-republican. They seem to desire no higher honor than to have the privilege of adopting and defending everything which comes from these sources."

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS EXAMINED AND EXPLAINED, by John Bovee Dods.—This is the title of a neatly gotten up volume, for a copy of which we are indebted to the publishers, Messrs De-Witt & Davenport, New York. The author is a profound thinker, and a close, compact reasoner; and he handles the subject of "Spirit Manifestations"—which has for several years past engrossed so large a share of public attention—with originality and the skill of a master. Those who feel an interest in the investigation of the subject (and who does not?) will find this book a fund of information. It is for sale by Mr. W. G. Lamb, at the Post Office.

☞ The Raleigh Star quotes our strictures upon Gen. Dockery's bearing and that of Mr. Bragg, and argues thence our inconsistency, inasmuch we had repelled the charge of Democratic abuse upon Gen. D. Our files will show that we never wrote or published a slur upon Gen. D. until he visited our Town. *Then* it was that he *commenced* the attack upon the Democracy in our hearing, in which he indulged in low vituperation and coarse slang. *This* we indignantly denounced; and were he ten times Gen. Dockery, his vile and unprovoked abuse should not escape the measure of severe denunciation which it properly *deserved*. But *he commenced* the attack—we but *repelled* it.

The weather continues remarkably cool for the season.

ACTION ON THE NEBRA

For the benefit of absent [illegible] feel authorized to say that it [illegible] pose of the friends of the [illegible] Nebraska bill, as reported by [illegible] committee' and in obedience [illegible] tice given in the House on [illegible] Hon. Wm. Richardson, chair[illegible] Committee on Territories, [illegible] resolve the House into Comm[illegible] Whole on the state of the [illegible] Monday next with a view to [illegible] side all bills standing before [illegible] calendar, and to take up, [illegible] ultimately dispose of, said bill.

It is hoped that there will be [illegible] occasion, a full House, and [illegible] pression of the sentiments of [illegible] ple representatives on that [illegible] measure. No friend of the bill [illegible] desired to secure its passage [illegible] fair expression of sentiment by [illegible] ple. Every democrat is ready [illegible] to the great popular tribunal; [illegible] democrat belives that when [illegible] left free to combat error, the [illegible] judgment will ultimately be [illegible] *Union of Saturday.*

THE THREE DOLLAR GOLD [illegible] will be recollected that an act of [illegible] of February, 1853, directed the [illegible] of three-dollar gold pieces at [illegible] and branches. Specimens of [illegible] age having been submitted to [illegible] proved by, the Secretary of the [illegible] sury, the coins will be immedi[illegible] in circulation.

The obverse of this coin re[illegible] ideal head, with the feathered [illegible] symbolice of America, the word [illegible] appearing on the band encir[illegible] head, and the inscription "[illegible] of America" surrounding the [illegible] On the reverse is a wreath com[illegible] some of the staple productions [illegible] and tobacco; the denomination [illegible] being in the centre.

As compared with the other [illegible] the devices and arrangements [illegible] but perhaps not the less appropr[illegible] together with the difference [illegible] ameter of the piece, will make [illegible] distinguishable from the quarter [illegible] which approaches most nearly [illegible] it is 15-20ths of an inch in d[illegible] weighs 77.4 grains—[illegible]

MARRIED.

In Craven County, at Post Off[illegible] Sunday morning, the 30th ult., by [illegible] Ricaud, Mr ADOLPH COHN, [illegible] bera, (formerly of Baltimore, Md.) [illegible] SARAH E., daughter of Moses Ehr[illegible] County.

☞North State" please copy.

NORFOLK MARKE[illegible]

SATURDAY MAY 6, 185[illegible]

BACON—Virginia and N. C. [illegible] new 8½c. Hams 11 [illegible]
CORN—White 72; Yellow 7[illegible] Mixed 71c
WHEAT—Red, $1 75; white, $[illegible]
FLOUR—$7 50 to $9
FLAXSEED—$1 30
PORK—Mess, $16½. Prime, $15 a 16
STAVES—W. O. Pipe, $56 W. O. Hhd. $44. R. O. hhd $36 a $50. W. O. Heading $65 Rough W. O. bbl. $18
TAR—Black, $2 50
COTTON—9 a 9¼ cents.
LARD—10½ cents.
PEAS—B. E. $1 05cts.

BALTIMORE MARKET—[illegible]

Flour—Howard street and [illegible] $8 50

The supply of wheat is light, [illegible] 2500 bushels offered, with [illegible] white at $2,11a2 15, red, [illegible] 306cts.

About 9,000 bushels of corn [illegible] and partly sold at 75 cents for [illegible]

MARINE REPOR[illegible]

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C., May [illegible]

For the week ending yesterday

ARRIVED.

Schr Lucent, Partridge, fm W[illegible]
" Algernon, Baum,
" North Carolina, Gray, fm [illegible]
" Bertie, McCabe, fm Norfolk
" Georgianna, Dowdy,
" M. A. Pender, Keough,
" Sarah Ann, Simmons,
" John Boushel, Askew, fm [illegible]
" Charity, Woodhouse, fm [illegible]
" John J. Grandy, Ethridge,
" Dorcas & Eliza, Relph, fm [illegible]
" Ann Hunter, Purdy,
" S. J. Basnight, Forbes,
" M. A. Cartwright, Rogers
" Ben Franklin, Copes,
" Joseph Halsey, Stowe, fm [illegible]
" Select, Brothers, from Norfolk
" Princess Ann, Hedgepeth,
" Augustus Holey, Edmundson,
Steamer Herbert, Quinn, fm Norfolk
Schr John Wilson, Creighton, fm [illegible]
" D V. Sessom, Lyon, fm Baltimore
" Eagle, Douglass, Deep Creek
" M. R. Zimmerman, fm Norfolk
" North State, Mercer, fm Crooked

SAILED.

Schr Wm. W. Griffin, Liverman, [illegible]
" L. D. Starke, Harris,
" Surpass, Poyner, to Baltimore.
" Eugene, Garrett,
" Wm. W. Cherry, Beasly, to [illegible]
" Hugh Chisholm, Wakeham,
" Archan, Hubbard, to Norfolk
" Comet, Harris,
" A. R. Elliott, Brothers, to Norfolk
" Susan, Clifton,
" Monterey, Poyner,
" Sarah Porter, Griffin,
" Tecumseh, Alexander, to Philadelphia
" M. P. Ivey, Blount, to Norfolk
" Fanny, French,
" Lizzie G. Russell, Owens,
" Lovey D. Tillett, Burke, to Baltimore
" C. W. Skinner, Forbes,
" Eliz. Forbes, Garrett, to Norfolk
" M. E. Skinner, Phelps,
" Industry, Cotton,
" Roanoke, Armer,
" Hound, McCabe,
" C. V. Casey, Saunders, to load.
" Reindeer, Curvin,

PARASOLS.—Just received at the Hive, a splendid assortment of figured and lined Parasols, of all fashionable colors. JAS. BAILEY, Proprietor.

Norfolk, April 1

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, April 29, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several counties of the State of North Carolina the sums mentioned in the following table, to wit:—"Forty thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, in part of the nett income of the Literary Fund for the current year, for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department, upon the application of the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected the same amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the counties from which they were respectively formed

DAVID S. REID,
Pres't ex officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Federal population	Amount.
Johnson,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Wilson,	10 756	1290 72
Wake,	8,539	1024 68
Stewart,	11,716	1105 92
Pitt,	9,973	1196 76
Camden,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Columbus,	12 338	1480 56
Clarke,	6 919	830 28
Currituck,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6 208	744 96
Caswell,	12 161	1459 32
Cherokee,	8 234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Chowan,	6 703	804 36
Clay,	5 252	630 24
Cleveland,	9 697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12 329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17 723	2126 76
Currituck,	6 257	750 84
Davidson,	14 123	1694 76
Davie,	6 998	839 76
Duplin,	11 111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13 770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,321	638 52
Guilford,	18 480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,	6 907	828 84
Haywood,	6 883	825 96
Henderson,	6,656	798 72
Hertford,	6 585	790 20
Hyde,	13,062	1567 44
Iredell,	11 861	1423 32
Jackson,	3 935	472 20
Johnston,	6 132	711 84
Jones,	6 924	830 88
Lenoir,	5,741	688 92
Lincoln,	6,159	719 28
Macon,	6 961	835 32
Madison,	11 724	1406 88
Martin,	6 163	739 56
McDowell,	8 552	1026 24
Mecklenburg,	9 024	1034 08
Montgomery,	14,236	1708 32
Moore,	10,731	1287 72
Nash,	7,040	844 80
New Hanover,	14 957	1794 84
Northampton,	7 708	924 96
Onslow,	6 030	723 60
Orange,	8 825	1059 00
Pasquotank,	10 745	1289 40
Perquimans,	15 176	1821 12
Person,	7 936	952 3
Pitt,	11 050	1329 00
Randolph,	12,363	1483 56
Richmond,	12,329	1179 48
Robeson,	12 388	1486 56
Rockingham,	12 311	1477 32
Rowan,	6 248	761 76
Rutherford,	8 459	1018 80
Sampson,	17 643	2117 16
Stanly,	4 452	534 24
Surry,	9 258	1110 96
Tyrrell,	21 122	2534 7
Union,	10 266	1233 12
Wake,	4,789	573 60
Warren,	3 348	401 76
Washington,	11 478	1377 36
Wayne,	11,642	1397 04
Wilkes,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

DOCTOR RUFUS K. SPEED

has removed his residence to the house on North street, recently erected by Mr. M. Ferebee, and lately occupied by John ——; and his office to the one on Main ——, formerly occupied by Gilbert Elliott, Esq., ——Office, where he may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged.

Dr. Speed respectfully tenders his thanks to friends and the public for the patronage extended to him, and pledges himself to exertions to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with professional business

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1854.

We have made an arrangement with the owners of the Float bridge, by which persons passing specially for us, from Camden, will be free of toll.

Tariff of Charges.

COUNTY.

Visit at one mile	
Every one mile, per mile,	$1 00
In bad or bad weather, one mile and under,	50
In bad or bad weather, per mile	2 00
Night or medicine given at time of visit	1 00

TOWN.

Attendance in Town, if not more than 2 visits required	$1 00
Each visit over two, per visit,	50
Medicines charged extra.	
Visit	$1 00
Visit all night,	2 00
Visits, per dozen,	10 00
Medicines, per ounce,	50
Case in Parturition,	12½
Case Difficult "	10 00
Case Instrumental,	20 00
Death. '54.—3m	50 00

NOTICE.

WM. G. POOL offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, Pasquotank and Camden counties. His office two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or account required at the expiration of twelve months.

Arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Bridge will be free to all messengers going on professional business.

Feb 7, 1854.

DR. H. P. RITTER,

Late of Washington City, D. C.,)

Has located in Elizabeth City, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this town and surrounding neighborhood.

He may be found at the hotel of George A. Williams, Esq., where he may be found at all hours of the day or night, when not professionally engaged.

April 18, 1854—1y

[D. D. SIMMONS

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
April 28, 1854.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, 23d May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charleston, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of any or all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of said navy-yards respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1855, viz:

Pea jackets, made of blue pilot-cloth, dyed in the wool	2,000
Round do do blue cloth do	3,000
Trowsers do do do	4.000
Blue flannel over-shirts, twilled and woolDyed	8,000
Do under do do do	6,000
Do drawers do do	4,000
Do jumpers do do	3,000
Blue flannel, in the piece	yards 60,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	3,000
Canvas duck trowsers	3,000
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece	yards 25,000
Canvas duck, in the piece	do 7,000
Blue cloth caps	4,000
Calf-skin shoes	pairs 5,000
Kip skin shoes, high cut	do 5,000
Woollen stockings	do 5,000
Do socks, No 1 and 2	do 8,000
Mattresses (with two covers to each)	2,500
India nankin	pieces 700
Blankets	3,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	10,000
Blue cotton and wool cloth trowsers	2,000
Blue cotton and wool cloth, in the piece, yards	5,000

The cotton and wool cloth must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist on each edge of not less than 12 white woollen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton pure Indigo blue, yarn-dyed, and the filling wool pure Indigo blue, wool dyed. The trowsers must be made of material as thus described.

The blue cloth of which the pea and round jackets and trowsers are to be made must be American manufactured, made of clean wool, pure Indigo-dyed and dyed in the wool.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure Indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards.—Each bale to contain 500 yards, and 156¼ lbs flannel.

The over and under-shirts and drawers and jumpers must be made of flannel as thus described.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free of cotton, 30 inches in width, and about 46 yards in each piece.

The canvas duck must be free of cotton, 30 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece.

The shoes to be stamped with the contractors name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 60 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 8 of No. 5, 12 of No. 6, 2 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 8 of No. 9, 4 of No. 10, 4 of No. 11. They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good, strong boxes, 60 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box. The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit—No. 1 to weigh not less than 1,635 grains; No. 2 to weigh not less than 1,303 grains, and if knit, to be ribbed.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking.

The nankin must be of the best India nankin as per sample at the yard, in regard to length, width, weight, and texture.

The blankets must weigh 3 pounds each, and be 58 by 78 inches in size, texture 4 by 6 to 4 inch.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inch, and weigh 1 oz. and 12 gr. Troy; texture, 14 by 28 to ¼ inch.

A schedule of the two sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing, and for all clothing materials, will be found with the samples at the respective navy-yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture and finish of material, pattern and workmanship, to good samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; it is even possible that of some none may be required. A contract will, therefore, be made not for a specific number or quantity of any article, but *only* for such number or quantity of each as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.—*The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial, and dry packing boxes or bales; each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name, and the year and month when manufactured or put up; the whole to be in good shipping order, free of charges to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officers, said officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and navy buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none other) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be aaccompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for navy supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the appropriation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27 March, 1854.
My 2—4w

VISETTS AND TALMAS OF LACE AND SILK.—Just received another lot of Visettes and Talmas at the Bee Hive, of the newest and best style made to suit the New York city retail trade. Prices lower than ever before offered. Also a complete assortment of the very best Silk Fringes, and Ribbons to match. The Bee Hive is 14 Main street.

Norfolk, May 2 JAS. SMITH.

A LARGE assortment of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Putty &c., for sale by
may 2 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—One dozen bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, also 1 doz. of Cherry Cordial, for sale by
may 2 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

GROCERIES.—A fine assortment of groceries, consisting of Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Crackers, Lard, Bacon, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, also Tubs, Buckets, Hoes, Horse Collars, &c., for sale by
may 2 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

A FINE LOT OF HONEY, in store and for sale by
may 2 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

G. HUMMEL'S PREMIUM ESSence of coffee, in store and for sale low by
may 2 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PATent medicines, and also Lyon's Hair Restorative for beautifying the hair for sale by
may 2 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS.

A. H. CURRAN & CO. having taken the large and commodious store recently occupied by Morrisett & Burgess, at the water, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have received and opened their stock of new

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising every variety of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Ready Made Clothing, &c., together with a heavy stock of choice Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate articles. It will suffice to say that our stock will challenge a favorable comparison with any other in the Town, as to extent, variety and price.
ap 25 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

Spring Stock
OF
DRY GOODS GROCERIES, &c.

J. & S. Cartwright, Successors to S. D. Cartwright & Co., respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received their
SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Their Stock embraces a large and varied assortment of every description of Goods, useful and ornamental, to which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they shall be pleased both in quality and price.

They call the particular attention of the ladies to their assortment of DRESS GOODS, which will be found highly attractive.
Ap. 11, 1854. J. & S. CARTWRIGHT

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE FARMERS' Bank of North Carolina on the 18th inst.

Resolved, That from and after this day, the Board of Directors of this Bank, will meet at their office of Deposit and Discount, at 9 o'clock A. M., of every Tuesday, for the purpose of Discounting notes and for the transaction of all other business connected with said Bank appertaining to their official duties as Directors aforesaid.

W. W GRIFFIN, Cash'r.
E. City, April 18, 1854. ap 25—6t

THE ONLY INFALIBLE MEDICINE KNOWN.

BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ—The original article in all its purity! Quick and powerful, its virtues are proverbial—in so many instances having raised from the very verge of the tomb the subject of diseases in their most terrible forms, as testimonials of the most exalted character from individuals and institutions testify. In the descriptive circular may be found one from the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges of Norfolk. The medicines able to give RELIEF are numerous and valuable; but if persons are willing to suspend their use and submit to a course of ELIXIR VITÆ a cure at once can be effected in ordinary cases, only one or two weeks being required, and those regarded as utterly incurable only three or four weeks. It will thoroughly purify the blood. In scrofula, Rheumatism, indigestion, &c. it stands alone. Its action on the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys is direct and efficient. Depraved humors in the circulation affect the vital organs. A course of two or three weeks will relieve the system of all morbid matter, a reaction ensues; an uncontrollable appetite with high and vigorous health the result. In deep and heavy colds, that often end in a rapid decline, nothing is comparable.—For mercurial and syphilitic diseases it is truly the only medicine known not leaving a vestige of the disease. Pursue the course above, unless the bones have commenced decaying. If so, at the end of three weeks suspend its use three weeks, recommence and at the end of three weeks the bodi will be restored to its original health.

Forwarded to any part of N. or S. America, England and the Continent. Address all orders to
Jas. T. Hodges,
Norfolk, Va

For sale in Elizabeth City by
ap 25 T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

EIGHT HUNDRED prime codfish just received and for sale by the subscriber.
WM. HALSEY.
E. City, April 18, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED some more of that good Butter, and for sale by the subscriber.
ap 18 WM. HALSEY.

A FEW VERY FINE ENGLISH DAIRY Cheese, just received and for sale by the subscriber.
ap 18 WM. HALSEY.

MANTILLA, VISETTE AND TALMA SILKS.—A splendid assortment of Black and Colored Silks to be found at the Bee Hive, Fringes and Ribbons to match.

JAMES SMITH,
ap 25 No. 14 Main street, Norfolk.
N. B.—Salesman wanted.

SWEET MUSIC.

A GREAT VARIETY OF SONGS, POLkas, Waltzes, Duets. Also several Glee Books, for sale by
ap 25 W. T. HINTON.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—Just received a large supply of French Window Glass, superior quality, which will be sold low. by
ap 25 A. H. CURRAN & CO.

3,500 LBS. Cheese just received and for sale by.
Dec. 8th, J. B. FEARING & BRO.

CURRANTS and CITRON, in store and for sale by FEARING & BRO.

50 BAGS and 4 Bbls. New Buckwheat, just received and for sale by
Nov. 17, 1853. J. B. FEARING & Bro.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF soft and hard-shell almonds.
ap 11 THOS. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT OF superior candy.
ap 11 THOS G. VAUGHAN & CO.

A LOT OF THE CELEBRATED "KNOX" brand of cigars, just received by
ap 11 THOS. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

LATE AND IMPORTANT
FROM THE SEAT
OF WAR

THE LAST STEAMER FROM EUROPE brought the sad intelligence that all overtures for peace, between Russia and Turkey, have signally failed, and both nations are now making the most strenuous exertions to annihilate each other. Therefore to meet the pressing demands for GOODS of every description, we have purchased the *best part* of the stock formerly owned by J. Wilcox, Esq., and having had the store on the corner of Road and Main street, lately kept by the same, put in ample and complete order, are now ready to wait on all that may favor us with their patronage. In purchasing from Mr. Wilcox we only took Goods that were in complete order, in addition to them our

NEW STOCK

has just arrived, among the assortment may be found every article, usually kept by a large wholesale and retail Dry Good and Grocery Store. The entire stock will bear comparison with any store in the town.

The Senior partner would respectfully return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Newland for their liberal patronage to the firm of Jones & Etheridge, and would solicit a portion of the same to the new firm at E. City; we think it necessary, when we say that our terms are moderate and that all kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, even *cash*. Call and judge for yourselves.
ap 18 JONES & BRITE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED BY
WILLIAM T. HINTON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

IN returning my thanks to my friends and the public for their past liberal patronage, I would respectfully inform them that I have just returned from the cities of Baltimore and New York with a new supply of everything to be found in a Variety Store.

I have been quite careful in the selection of my goods, and feel confident of suiting all who may favor me with a call, in style, quality and price. I therefore invite all who are in want of goods to come and see mine, and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ap 4 WM. T. HINTON.

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged the services of a young gentleman from Baltimore, well acquainted with the Apothecary business, the subscriber would inform Captains of vessels, farmers and families generally, that he is prepared to have their orders filled in the nicest and most approved manner. Medicine Chests, with printed or written directions, can be supplied at a moderate price. Prescriptions put up at a reasonable rate.
jan 9 G. JNO. MUSGRAVE.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber has just erected, in connection with his HOTEL, the largest and best STABLE in the State, which is served by as good hostlers as are to be found. He is now prepared to accommodate comfortably three hundred horses. Visitors will find their horses well cared for and attended to; and drovers will have every advantage and facility for keeping and showing their stock.

T. G. VAUGHAN.
Statesville, March, 28—tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Reed, of Perquimans county, about the 1st October last, negro boy BEN, belonging to the estate of the late George Reed. Ben is about 17 years old, yellow—not well grown for his age, and is supposed to be in Gates county, in the neighborhood of Wm. Reed, of whom he was purchased. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to either of us, or his confinement in jail so that we get him again.

MARK S. SAWYER,
R. C. JENKINS,
Ex'ors of Geo. Reed, dec'd.
dec 18

A CASK OF ELEGANT SUGAR HOUSE Syrup—elegant for table and culinary purposes.
ap 18 WM. HALSEY.

EGERTON'S
VIRGINIA HOUSE,
No. 4 SOUTH CALVERT ST.,
Baltimore, Md.

☞ Having made considerable improvements to the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.
April 4

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at March Term 1854, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as Executor of John S. Commander d'c'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said Commander, are requested to make immediate paymnet—and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. B. SHAW,
M. M. ELLIOTT. } Executors.
E. City, April 4th 1854—6t ap 11

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, FLOUR, MEAL, Tobacco, Bro., Clarified, Crushed and Pulv. Sugars, Sperm, Adamant and Tallow Candles, Pepper, Spice, Salaratus, Starch, Copperas, Soap, and indeed everything to be found in a regular Grocery Store, just received and for sale *at very low prices* by
ap 11 WM. T. HINTON,
Broadwater street, E. City.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY give notice that they have made arrangement for a SODA FOUNTAIN at their establishment, which will be completed in about three weeks. They will be enabled to furnish that cooling and delicious beverage to the public with every variety of flavor and at all times throughout the warm season.

A private entrance to the establishment has been made for the accommodation of ladies.
T. G. VAUGHAN & CO,
ap 11 Next door to the Farmers' Bank.

JUST RECEIVED —A supply of Etherial Oil, Camphene and Fish Oil, which will be sold low by
Ap. 11. W. T. Hinton.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF West India Oranges.
ap 11 THOS. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

A NEW SUPPLY OF CRUSHED, PULverized and Brown sugars for sale by the subscriber.
ap 18 WM. HALSEY.

A NEW LOT OF BOOTS, SHOES AND Hats, Spring styles, just received and for sale by the subscriber.
ap 18 WM. HALSEY.

A NEW LOT OF SPRING AND SUMmer clothing, handsome and cheap, just received and for sale by the subscriber,
ap 18 WM. HALSEY.

CIGARS and CHEWING TOBACCO, fine lot, just received and for sale by
E. City, ap 18 WM. HALSEY.
☞ Star copy all.

SALESMAN WANTED in a Dry Goods Store—A young man who has been in a store two or three years, and is a good salesman. One from North Carolina preferred. Address Box 55 Norfolk Post Office. ap 18

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

GRENADINE SILKS, SILK BAREGES, Blk. Silks, Barege De Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Colico's, Hosiery, Gloves, L. C. and'ks.

MOURNING GOODS.

Parasols, Fans, Collars, Dress Trims, &c., just received by
ap 11 WM T. HINTON,
Broadwater street, E. City.

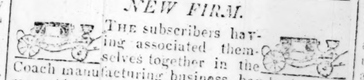
NAGSHEAD.

PERSONS desirous of locating their families at Nags Head during the Summer Season and who prefer having a house apart from the Hotel are informed that they will be allowed the use of sites on the Sea or Sound side, free of ground rent, provided they will take their meals at the Hotel—and a fair deduction will be made in consequence of heads of families furnishing their residences. Buildings erected on the ground of the proprietor may be removed or disposed of at the discretion of the persons erecting them.

The Hotel will as usual be open for the accommodation of all who favor me with their patronage, with the assurance that no pains shall be spared to render it a more pleasant and agreeable resort than ever before. Extensive repairs and improvements are now being made in anticipation of a brilliant season.

March 28 1854—tf A. E. JACOBS,
(Old North State copy.) Proprietor.

NEW FIRM.



THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, Harness, &c. They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

J. F. McCoy returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their generous patronage in the past, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOSHUA T. McCOY.
JOHN M. JENNINGS.
March 28, 1854—tf

The Clothing Store.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of my friends, and the public generally, to my stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Now opened at the Store, next to the Brick Store of Jeremiah Wilcox, Esq. Among the assortment can be found Coats from $4 to $25, Pants from $2 to $10, Vests from $1 75 to $6. I intend keeping a general assortment of Clothing, where every article worn by gentlemen can be procured on accommodating terms, except hats and shoes.

A beautiful assortment of under and over-shirts. Call and examine for yourselves at "The Clothing Store."

☞ Corn taken in exchange for Clothing.
WM. E. MANN.
E. City, Oct. 12, 1853.—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CURRITUCK COUNTY COURT.
February Term, 1854.

Washington Owens Adm'r of	}	Petition to make Real estate assets.
Wm. D. Mercer	VS	
Thos. Mercer.		

IT appearing to this Court that the defendant Thos. Mercer is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Currituck at the Court House in Currituck on the last Monday in May next and answer plead or demur to said petition or judgment pro confesso will be taden. Witness Joshua W. Baxter, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the 28th March. A. D. 1854 and 75th year of our Independence.

J. W. BAXTER, C. C. C.

WHERE CAN SUCH BARGAINS BE found except at the Bee Hive. Echo answers (?) where?

Black Watered Silk, only 50 cents per yard.
Plain Changeable Silk Dress patterns, of 12 yards, only $3.
Black Watered Silk, only 50 cts a yard.
Plain Changeable Silk Dress patterns, of 12 yards, only $3.
Striped Summer Silks, only $3 per dress.
Plaid " " colors Blue and White, Green and White, Purple and White, Tan and White, only 50 cents per yard.
Ladies Kid Gloves, good quality, only 37½ cents per pair.

The Bee Hive is No. 14, Main street
N. B.—An experienced Salesman wanted.
ap 25 J. SMITH.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

$150,000

WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR SPRING 1854,
BY W. H. ADDINGTON & CO,
NORFOLK, VA.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of

Boots, Shoes,
TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES,
CARPET BAGS, &c,
Amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and it is the BEST SELECTED stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacturers of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a little lower* than any other house in Virginia, *and we will do it*. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
mh 21 Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND Agricultural Implements, &c., I call their particular attention to my large and varied assortment. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmiths, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Farming Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, from 2,000 to 3,000 Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wire Grass Exterminators, Plow Castings, a large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Warehouse and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods.
SETH MARCH.
se 27 No 13 Widewater st.

EXTENSION, EXTENSION.

FALL STOCK OF STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. R. SMALL & CO. announce to the merchants and dealers of North Carolina and Virginia, that having considerably enlarged and improved their manufacturing establishment, they are prepared to execute orders for every description of work, which for style, durability and elegance of finish, cannot be surpassed by any other in the southern States. Workmen of celebrity are engaged, and the best material used in the manufacturing department. Persons sending orders may rest assured of having them executed to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. A. W. Small is engaged in manufacturing Block Tin Ware, which will compare with that formerly purchased at the North, and will be sold lower than usual.

Plain and rivetted Tin Ware, consisting of every article usually kept in a wholesale establishment; Japan Ware, a large variety; a complete assortment of Stoves for warming and cooking purposes, all sizes. Persons can be supplied with odd Plates, Grates, Cylinders, Fire Bricks, &c.

Cotton Factory Cans made and Cylinders repaired.

Copper Work of every description made to order and warranted.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Depot of Varieties, 6 Union st., Norfolk.
Sept 6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHOWAN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1854.

Edward B. Haughton	}	Original Attachment.
Vs		
Richard H. Wyatt.		

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this cause, Richard H. Wyatt, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer for the space of six weeks, for the defendant, the said Richard H. Wyatt, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Chowan, at the Court House in Edenton on the 1st Monday in May next, and answer, plead or demur, to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him. Witness, William R. Skinner, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Edenton, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

WM. R. SKINNER, C. C. C.
March 21—6w ($5,62½)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term 1854.

D. B. Pendleton, Ex'r	}	Petition to make Real Estate Assets.
vs		
Ellen Bayly, *et als.*		

THIS cause coming on for hearing, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Democratic Pioneer" newspaper for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Pasquotank, at Elizabeth City, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against her, and the Court will proceed *ex parte* in this cause.

Witness, JAMES

PORT'S CORNER.

As Christopher North's death is fresh in the public mind, the following exquisite lines by him will be read with mournful pleasure:

LINES TO LUCY.

The silver tone of woman's tongue,
The elequence of woman's eyes,
A thousand nameless bards have sung,
The strains unheeded by the wise.
I would not be a bard like them,
Even for the heaven of Lucy's smile
And Lucy, would herself condemn,
The flatterer's deceitful wile.

I could not tell thee how I love,
Nor paint the charms I find in the,
Though every leaf in yonder grove
Changed into winged words for me.
But, Lucy! to this heart of mine,
Let me thy gentle fingers press;
Each rapid, bounding throb is thine—
And every throb is happiness.

Lucy! it is the holy hour
When sunlight dies upon the sea—
When pearls are hung on every flower,
And birds are hushed on every tree.
Open the lattice—all is mute—
Mute as the beam of yon pale star;
I would not have thy lute,
The music of such silence mar.

Methinks there is in it a spell
That gives the soul a higher sway,
And thoughts that oft in darkness dwell,
Start into life in bright array,
Thoughts, feelings, ecstacies that fling
A sudden joy, thro' both our bosoms,
Like flowers in moonlight, or in Spring,
That wreaths on every bow her blossoms.

Each others would we long have been;
Our eyes their sun, our arms their zone,
But now a something felt—not seen,
Gives to our bliss a higher tone,
While we can clasp each other thus
In love's deep purity entwined!
Oh! what is all the world to us!—
Earth cannot bound the chainless mind.

Our, souls, like clouds at break of day,
Across the sun's bright pathway driven;
Have in light, resolved away—
O, God! the light—light on Heaven.
My spirit floats in liquid light,
Like skiffs upon a sapphire sea,
O, Lucy! we have seen to-night
A glimpse of Heaven's eternity!

Lucy! it is a time for prayer,
A time for thoughts we cannot speak,
But in the blue and starry air
Our thoughts will find the home they seek.
Kneel with me, Lucy, side by side—
We are not things of dust and clay,
Thou art my own immortal bride—
Kneel with me, dearest, we will pray.

GENERAL SELECTIONS

A BEAUTIFUT STORY.

BETTER THAN DIAMONDS.

I was standing in the broad, crowded street of a large city. It was a cold winter's day. There had been rain: and although the sun was shining brightly, yet the long icicles hung from the eaves of the houses, and the wheels rumbled loudly as they passed over the ground.—There was a clear, bright look, and a cold, bracing feeling in the air, and a keen northwest wind, which quickened every step. Just then, a little child came running along—a poor, ill clad child; her clothes were scant and threadbare; she had no cloak and no shawl, and her little bare feet looked red and suffering. She could not have been more than eight years old. She carrird a bundle in her hand. Poor little shivering child! I, even I, who could do nothing else, pitied her. As she passed me, her foot slipped, and she fell with a cry of pain; but she held the bundle tightly in her hand, and jumping up although she limped sadly, exdeavored to run on as before.

"Stop, little girl, stop," said a sweet voice: and a beautiful woman, wrapped in a huge shawl, and with furs round her, came out of a jeweller's store close by. "Poor little child," she said, "are you hurt? Sit down on this step and tell me."

How I loved her, and how beautiful she looked.

"Oh, I cannot," said the child; I cannot wait—I am in such a hurry. I have been to the shoemaker's, and mother must finish this work to-night, or she will never get any more shoes to bind."

"To-night," said the beautiful woman to-night!"

"Yes," said the child—for the stranger's kind manner had made her bold—yes for the great ball to night; and these satin slippers must be spangled: and—"

The beautiful woman took the bundle from the child's hand and unrolled it.—You do not know why her face flushed and then turned pale, but I; yes I, looked into the bundle; and on the inside of a slipper I saw a name—a lady's name written; but—I shall not tell it.

"And where does your mother live little girl?"

So the child told her where, and then she told her that her father was dead; and that her little baby brother was sick, and that her mother bound shoes that they might have bread; but that sometimes they were very cold, and that her mother sometimes cried, because she had no money to buy milk for her little sick brother. And then I saw that the lady's eyes were full of tears; and she rolled up the bundle quickly, and gave it back to the little girl; but she gave her nothing else;—no, not even a sixpence, and, turning away, went back into the store, from which she had just come out. As she went away I saw the glitter of a diamond pin. Presently she came back, and stepping into a handsome carriage rolled off. The little girl looked after her for a moment, and then with her little bare feet, colder than they were before, ran quickly away. I went with the little girl, and I saw her to a narrow, damp street, and into a small dark room; I saw her mother, her sad, faded mother, but with a face so sweet, so patient, hushing and soothing a sick baby. And the babe slept; and the mother laid it out on her lap, and the bundle was unrolled; and a dim candle helped her with her work for though it was not night, yet her room was very dark. Then after awhile, she kissed her little girl, and bade her warm her poor, frozen feet over the scanty fire in the grate, and gave her a little piece of bread, for she had no more; and then she heard her say her evening prayer, and folding her tenderly to her bosom, blessed her, and told her that the angels would take care of her. And the little child slept, and dreamed—oh, such pleasant dreams of warm stockings and new shoes; but the mother sewed on, alone. And as the bright spangles glittered on the satin slipper, came there no repinings into the heart? When she thought of her little child's bare, cold feet, and of the scant morsel of dry bread which had not satisfied her hunger, came there visions of a bright room and gorgeous clothing, and a table loaded with all that was good and nice; a little portion of which spared to her would send warmth and comfort to he humble dwelling.

If such thoughts came, and others of a pleasant cottage, and of one who had dearly loved her; and whose strong arm had kept want and trouble from her and her babes, but who could never come back—If these thoughts did come, repiningly, there also came another; and the widow's hands were clasped, and her head bowed low, in deep contrition, as I heard her say, "Father forgive me, for thou dost all things well, and I will trust thee." Just then the door opened softly, and some one entered. Was it an angel? Her dress was of spotless white, and she moved with a noiseless step.—She went to the bed where the sleeping child lay, and covered it with soft warm blankets. The upresently a fire sparkled and blazed there, such as the little old grate had never known before.—Then a huge loaf was upon the table, and fresh milk for the sick babe. Then she passed gently before the mother and drawing the unfinished slipper from her hand placed there a purse of gold, and said in a voice like music, "Bless thy God, who is the God of the fatherless and the widow"—and she was gone, only, as she went out I heard her say, better than diamonds—better than diamonds!" What could she mean? I looked at the mother. With clasped hands and streaming eyes, she blessed her God, who had sent an angel of comfort. So I went away too; and I went to a bright room, where there was music and dancing, and sweet flowers; and I saw young happy faces, and beautiful women, richly dressed, and sparkling with jewels; but none that I knew, until one passed me whose dress was of simple white, with only a rose bud on her bosom, and whose voice was like the sweet sound of a silver lute. No spangled slipper glittered upon her foot; but she moved as one that treadeth upon the air, and the divine beauty of holiness had so glorified her face, that I felt as I gazed upon her, that she was indeed an angel of God.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S CUBS.

We present to-day an interesting illustration of the war spirit which is now stirring England's blood, young and old. A lad, who is hardly in his teens, being but thirteen years of age, a midshipman aboard one of the ships, has written a letter home from Wingo Sound, in the Baltic, where Nipier's fleet had been hovering, according to some of the earlier account.

The youthful midshipman' in obedience to Napier's injunction, is, "sharpening his cutlass, "and is as hungry to cut and thrust as the most veteran fire-eater of them all. The lad has hardly escaped from the nursery, and yet his mother's milk is fast curling in his veins, and he is as eager to clutch the throat of a Russian, and glut his blood as a young tiger.

In the letter which follows, the precocious thirst of blood, and the gentle thoughts of the child's home mingle together in strange discord. We can conceive of nothing more pathetically tragic then the contrast. What a terrific rebuke towards this infantile ferocity, and what an effecting appeal for peace, this child-like love, The Peases, Sturges, Cobdens, and the whole breadth of the Peace, Society, are powerless in comparison.

The possible fate of the little hero and of his infant brothers, that England is nursing in blood, is the saddest prospect of this European war. We can fancy when the dread echoes of each battle are startling English homes, the trembling fathers and fearful mothers stealing frightened glances at these dreadful bulletins, which will certainly record, whether the day be for England or Russia, a victory for death. We hope that the name of the young hero, E. C. H., will not, at any rate, be found there. One who loves some as he does deserves a better fate.

Without much ado, we will allow the young gentleman to speak for himself:

A LITTLE VOICE FROM THE BALTIC.

"Wingo Sound, Gottenburg, H. M. S. }
March 22, 1854. }

"Dear Mamma and Papa: I am going to send you a few lines about our own division of the Baltic fleet. You, of course, have heard about our parading at Spithead, where the Queon came down upon us, and then we made the Nore, Sheerness, and after that we came on the Sound at Wingo. A great many people came down from Gottenburgh to see us, and call us the deliverers of our country, and such things, and make presnts and other thing to us. I hope, if all goes well, to get a month's leave, when I come back to England, after the war. I have got one of the most dangerous and best posts for myself, for chances of taking prizes in the ship as I am captain's aid-de-camp, and I shall go with him in his gig. I am trying to get a pistol, as everybody else has one, and mean to get one too if possible.

We are allowed them. I can get one easy as I have lots of tin supplied by kind auntie. I mean, if possible, to get some prize money. I am in the first division of boarders, and am nearly sure, if any work is going on, to be in the midst. I am happy to say I have got a very good sword indeed, and am very happy. I should like to see you before I go to the forts—very much indeed, but impossible, so I must hurry. Write to me soon, as once more I mean to send love to all, and a fond farewell. I am very much obliged to Marty and Henny, tell them, for their kind letters to me during the short time I was at Portsmouth, though not able to go on shore. When the men practice at firing, we do also. It is so called. I have some very nice thick things, so I do not mind it much. The packet goes this afternoon, so I must hurry. Good bye, dear mamma and papa, and brothers and sisters.

"I remain, dear all of you
E. C. H."

"How is child, and all brothers and sisters, and Charley, [a pet fox,] and bounce, and the dogs, and the short-tailed pony?"

RESPECTFUL.—A strictly orthodox old gentleman in Massachusetts, returning home from church, began to extol to his son the merits of the sermon.

"I have heard, Frank," said he, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a christian society. It carried me to the gates of Heaven."

"Well, I think, replied Frank "you had better have dodged in you will never get another such chance."

☞Miss Greenwood tells a story of the late Duke of Cambridge, who had a habit of responding with peculiar heartness to any congenial sentiment uttered in public meeting, and even in church service. During dry season, as a prayer for rain was being solemnly read by the minster, his Royal Highness called out; in the emphatic and reiterative style of his illustrious house. "By all means, by all means, by all means!" then added, in a lower, but distinct tone. "We shall not have rain however till the wind changes."

BLOGG & BUTT,
Jobbers and Dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GRMAN, ITALIAN, AND OTHER
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
FANCY GOODS,
No. 49, Main street, Norfolk, at the old stand of W. H Addington.

FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WAITers, Candle Sticks, Fishing Utensils, 1, 2, and 6, Shot Pistols, Game Bags, Dog Collars, Shot Pouches, Drum Bottles, Percussion Caps, Combs and Brushes, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Whale-bone, Pins and Needles, Purses, Suspenders, Trimmings, Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes, Imitation Jewelry, Spectacles, Pencil Cases.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Accordeons, Violin and other Strings, Fancy Stationery, Wafers, Steel Pens, Paints, Sealing Wax, Pocket Books, Portmonaies, Memorandums.

PERFUMERY.
Soaps, Farina and other Colognes, Extracts Pomades, Oils, Cosmetics, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Porcelain and Earthen Ware, Flower vases, Figures and other ornaments, Paper, Wax, Silk and other Masks, Looking Glasses, Silver, Gilt, Steel and other Beads, Necklaces, Napkin Rings, Rattles, Draftsmen, Cushions, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Tea and Cake Boxes, Baskets of every description, Fire Works, &c.

GAMES.—Playing Cards, Back Gammon Boards, French Confections, Fancy Boxes in large variety.

Wax Tapers, Razor Straps, Souvenirs, Prayer Beads, Shoe Blacking, Paper, Feather and other Fans, Whips, Ladies Companion, Night Tapers, Artificial Flowers, Table Mats, and other useful and ornamental articles.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to Orders received for any styles of fancy and other Goods at 5 per cent. commission
Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853.

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Now opened at the BEE HIVE, a splendid and complete assortment of *Cloak and Dress Trimmings* of every fashionable shade and style, as follows:
Silk and colored Painted Velvet Ribbons
do do do Plain and Scolloped
Edging of every width, superior quality
New style Galloon Trimmings for Cloaks, assorted colors, from 12½ to 50 cts. per yard.
Guipure and other style Lace Gimps, very cheap
Laces, a few more pieces of those narrow Velvet ribbons, only 37½ cts. apiece of 12 yds.
We intend to keep our assortment complete throughout the season, and our customers can generally feel assured that they will always find fashionable styles and of the required shade at the Bee Hive, No. 14 Main st., Norfolk, Va.
J. SMITH & CO.,
oct 25 Proprietors.

F. W. SEABURY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER
&c. &c. &c.
No. 13 Market square, Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS *constantly* on hand an *extensive* assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. Aug 31

WILLIAM A. WALTERS
No. 26 Main street, Norfolk, Virginia,
HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and PAPER HANGINGS, making his stock a full and complete one, to which he would call the attention of all, giving an assurance that his terms shall be as moderate as those charged in any other city.

N. B.—All work in his line of business done at shortest notice, such as cutting out and making Carpets, making Curtains, Mattreses, Feather Beds, covering old Sofas, Chairs, papering Rooms, &c. oct 25

SPRING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED AT THE BEE HIVE, a complete assortment of Spring Goods, consisting in part of the following, viz:
Splendid Plaid Silks,
Very Rich Black Rep. Turc Satin,
Very Rich Black Gro de Rhine,
Summer Plaid Silks.
EMBROIDERIES—viz
Under sleeves, (part Mourning,)
New styles Collars,
Cambric and Mouslin Bands,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Plain Linen Scolloped edge do,
Table Covers and Cloths of Linen, &c.,
Marseilles Quilts, some of extra large size,
Toilet Covers, Towels, Linen Diapers,
A complete assortment of Cotton and Silk Hose
Prints, &c.
JAMES SMITH, Proprietor
Norfolk, Feb 28

SELLING OFF AT COS
THE SUBSCRIBERS INTENDING TO close their business in its present form, offer their entire stock of Dry Goods at cost for cash. To those who have been so long on the look out for bargains, an opportunity is now offered them, rarely to be met with, as our stock embraces almost everything usually kept in a Dry Goods establishment.
CLARKE, HARWOOD, & KYLE.
Norfolk, ap 18

LASSITER'S HOTEL,
Murfreesboro', Hertford Co., N. C.
The subscriber having purchased the property formerly known as the UNION HOTEL, located in the West end of the Town of Murfreesboro', would respectfully announce, that his House is now open for the accommodation of the public. He has at present in progress extensive and costly improvements, which, when completed, will render his House both commodious and elegant. His Table will be provided with the best that the country can afford; his Rooms will be properly furnished; his Stables, which are well constructed, will be in charge of experienced Hostlers; in short, the Proprietor will spare neither pains nor expense to contribute to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JAMES H. LASSITER.
Jan. 3, 1854—tf

NEW STOCK OF
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
Just Received.
The subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received, of
DOUBLE & SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.
He has but recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed
His stock of HARNESS is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips &c.,
Of the latest and most approved styles.
All of which which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.
☞Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity and despatch, upon reasonable terms.
ROBERT WATKINS.
E. City, Sep. 7, 1852

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT.
No. 6, Union Street, Norfolk.
THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.
Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair.
dec 6

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK
OF SCHOOL BOOKS
IN THE CITY.
VICKERY & GRIFFITH would call the attention of all who are in want of SCHOOL BOOKS to the great advantages of making their purchases at the City Book Store, their stock being the largest and most complete in the city of Norfolk, and their prices far below those of any house in the southern country. Devoting particular attention to this branch of their business, and buying in such large quantities, enables them to sell cheaper and sell more than all the rest of the establishments in the city of Norfolk put together
All who feel interested in the above would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. VICKERY & GRIFFITH.

GROCERIES, &c,
600 bags Laguyra and Rio Coffee
150 hhds P R and Cuba Sugars
400 hhds and tierces Cuba and P R Molasses
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses
1000 sacks fine Salt
1000 packages manufactured Tobacco, various brands and sizes
3000 bushels Turks Island Salt
100,000 superior Havana Segars
50 bales Cotton Bagging
150 coils Bale Rope
200 bbls Mess and Rump Pork
500 boxes Adamantine and Tallow Candles
Soap, Pepper and Chocolate
500 kegs Nails, well assorted
200 bbls superior Old Rye Whiskey
Rum, Gin, Wines, Cordials, Apple Brandy, &c., for sale by JOSIAH WILLS.
Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853

SPRING STOCK
OF BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.
HERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire particularly to inform the merchants of North Carolina and the eastern section of Virginia, that they have just received their Spring Stock, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any house in the wholesale shoe business, whether North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities.
When the facts are taken into consideration that we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we conduct our business at a more moderate expense than any Northern House, we think it will be apparent to all that we are prepared to enter into the strongest kind of competition with other cities.
We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants visiting Norfolk, when we can convince them of the truth of our assertions. We would be pleased to receive orders, which shall be faithfully and punctually executed.
mh 7—1m HERMAN & CO.

MACGREGGOR'S
Cauldron Furnace or Agricultural Boiler.
BORUM & FISHER are sole agents in this Market for these admirable Boilers, so useful and necessary to every Farmer in
Boiling Food for Stock, Scalding Hogs, Boiling of Oil, Tallow, Lard and such like articles.
The Cauldron Furnace is so constructed that the boiling is done with less than half the fuel required by any other article, to perform the same amount of work; it boils equally as quick in front as back; the heat is entirely under the control of the operator; after the usual amount of fuel has become ignited, if the draft door under the pipe is opened, and the front closed to a proper point, the boiling will continue for three hours without any further attention from the operator, and during the whole time the boiling is going on, the pipe will be as cold as though there was no fire in the furnace, showing conclusively that no part of the heat can escape out of the flue.
For all manufacturing purposes, and for Farmers' use where an equal and governable heat is required, this article is unequalled, and especially for the boiling of Oil and the rendering of Tallow, Lard and such like articles, they being fitted for wood or coal; and for boiling food for stock and scalding hogs, they are invaluable.
☞The purchaser after having used the Cauldron Furnace for thirty days, finds that the above recommendation is not fully borne out, he is at liberty to return the same, free of charge, and the money will be refunded. In order that the purchaser should get the full advantage of these Cauldron Furnaces, they should be used for wood with the coal fixtures, and by replacing the brick lining, say once in about three years, they will last fifty years if required; besides the brick prevents a great amount of heat from escaping from the bottom of the kettle. They can be placed out of doors or under a shed without the least danger from fire.
BORUM & FISHER,
11 Water St. Norfolk, Va.

WORTHY OF NOTE.
HAVING greatly enlarged and improved his Drug Store, Dr. MUSGRAVE has received and now offers for sale the largest and best selected stock of Drugs ever brought to this place. He has also a large assortment of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS of various sizes, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash or on short credit. Nov. 8.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
Just received at the LADIES SALOON, Norfolk, Va, 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which are a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is the very finest quality, and will be warranted not be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long do, and some extra long legs for wading and fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers Sandals, Clogs and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers, for ladies, has just been received at the Ladies' Saloon.—There has never been anything like them out before, and as we are agents for the manufacturer, no other dealer in Norfolk or the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them, unless purchased through our house.
Country merchants of Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon with the goods from this celebrated factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37 Main street, Norfolk, Va., sign of the large plate glass windows. W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
sept 27

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,
WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the
Tailoring Business
in all its various branches, of making, cutting, repairing, &c. He flatters himself that he will not fail to please the most fastidious in any garments he may make.
He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing and cleaning carefully attended to.
☞Shop one door south of Thos. J. Shanr on's dry goods establishment.
ROBERT G. HOLMES.
Eliz. City, Jan. 9, 1854

MERCHANT'S HOTEL
GATESVILLE, N. C.
I would inform my friends and the public that I am now prepared to accommodate at all times from 100 to 150 persons in the best style. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone by the proprietor to make them comfortable at his house.
THOMAS G. VAUGHAN, Proprietor.
Refer to Jos. H. Pool, L. D. Starke, E. City, R. R. Heath, Esq., Hugh W. Collins, Edenton, Whitmel Stallings, Esq., Gates Co.; Robt. R. Prentiss, Suffolk, Va., Bloodgood & Co., T. B. Irwin, Geo. Reid, Esq., Norfolk, Va., Thomas G. Little & Co., Canby & Hatch, Baltimore; A. W. Harrison, Dunlap & Ford, Philadelphia; Draper, Clark & Co., Tracy, Irwin & Co., New York; Jno. L. Smith, Boston; C. Manly, Ex-Gov. N.C; Robert J. Saunders, Hertford, N. C.; John Womble & Co., Richmond, Va.
May 31, '53.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK
BOOK MANUFACTORY.
VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture BLANK BOOKS of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.
☞Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.
Norfolk, oct. 25

THE GROCERY!
WHERE may be found every variety of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, also Chocolate, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Treacle Molasses, Cakes Crackers, Flour, Meal, Rice, Beans and Peas—Bacon Hams, Shoulders, Middlings; *Hams unsurpassed by any in the market*, really very superior, pronounced so by a judge—Pork, Mess and Prime, Beef, smoked and in pickle, Fish, &c indeed every article necessary in a family or on a well kept farm, or to be found in a well regulated Grocery—such as "The Grocery"—together with the best fair and inferior brands of Liquors, both foreign and domestic—Soap Candles, (tallow, sperm and adamantine)—Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c., many, very many articles too tedious to enumerate, very useful and palatable, yet hardly ever thought of till seen.
Call at 'The Grocery' and the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, will ever be prepared and happy to give particular attention to all who may favor him with a visit, whether with a view of buying, or seeing what nice things may be had by paying a little attention to the advertising columns.
PURDY & RODGERS.
☞Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Harney, one door North of Dr. Musgrave's Drug Store, Road Street, E. City, N. C.
Dec. 20th, 1853.

FARMERS' HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 11, Water St., Norfolk, Va.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BAR and bundle Iron, Cart and Waggon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.
3000 cast iron Plows, of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.
200 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.
150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinge, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.
150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.
100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.
100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.
50 small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes, " " "
50 Subsoil Plow, " " "
Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.
HORSE POWERS, Threshers, Grist Mills, and every variety of Machine for farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.
BORUM & FISHER,
dec 20 11 Water street.

MORE NEW BOOKS.
VICKERY & GRIFFITH are in receipt of the following new works, just issued, viz:
My Heavenly Home; or the Employments and Enjoyments of all the Saints in Heaven, by Rev. H. Harbaugh, A. M.—Price $1
The Souths in Italy, by Geo. Stilliman Hilliard, 2 vols—$2 50.
True Stories from History and Biography, by Nath'l Hawthorne—75c.
Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys, being a second Wonder Book, by Hawthorne—87½c.
A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls, by Nath'l Hawthorne—65c.
Autobiographic Sketches, being selections grave and gay, from writings published and unpublished, by Thomas DeQuincey—75c.
The Story of an Apple, illustrated, by John Gilbert—50c. The above, with many other new works, just published and for sale by
VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
Norfolk, Oct. 4

FRINGES.—Just received a splendid assortment of Fringes, Lace, of Headings and other styles of every shade and color. The Bee Hive is the place. J. SMITH,
Norfolk, April 4 Proprietor.

☞$500 REWARD.
WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable: if you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should a once apply the remedy:—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.
An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender Infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA. The astonishing cures performed by this Syrup, after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS
No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the live affects the other important parts of the system, and results variously in Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st. An EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd. An ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd. A TONIC, which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the Blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.
You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have ever been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, &c.
None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base Imitations.
Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents, must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by G. J. MUSGRAVE, Eliz'th City, N. C Wholesale & Retail Agent, M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk; J. B. Campbell, Portsmouth, Va.; & by all Merchants & Druggists in the U. S.
PRICE EACH 25 CTS.
Septemberr 7th, 1852.

Hertford Academy,
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
D. BARCLIFT, Principal,
Miss Caroline V. HARVEY, Assistant.
THE exercises of this department will be divided into two Sessions of five months each: the Spring Session will commence on the last Monday in February; the Fall Session will commence on the first Monday in October.
The Principal takes pleasure in announcing that he has procured the services of Miss Caroline V. Harvey, formerly of Florida, and recently of Troy, New York. Miss Harvey is so well and so favorably known in Gates and the adjoining counties, that he deems it unnecessary to make any other remark concerning her, than that she intends to make teaching her business through life, and that she comes to Hertford with a view of making it a permanent home.
Board can be obtained in several private families in Town, who have opened their houses exclusively for young ladies; price from seven to eight dollars a month, without extra charge.
The course of instruction will embrace the usual English studies, with French, and Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Terms of Tuition Per Session:

Elementary Branches, -	$19 00
English and Mathematical -	12 00
French, - - - -	5 00
Drawing, - - - -	5 00
Music on Piano, - - -	15 00
" " Guitar, - - -	7 50
Use of Instrument, -	2 00

A report of the scholarship, punctuality, and deportment of each pupil will be sent to parents and guardians at the end of each month.
☞For further particulars address the Trustees, T. F. Jones, Willis H. Bagley, and Jos. G. Granberry, Esqrs., Hertford, N. C.
Feb 8, 1853.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent!
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,
No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, and 86, High St. Portsmouth.
MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, all kind of nuts; Licorice, Jujube paste, lozengers, gum drops, cocoa, plain and sweet chocolate, wines, cordials, syrups, jelly, ice cream, frozen lemonade, fine and fancy soaps of every description, olive oil, bay rum, mustard, catsups, sauces, pickles, cured and ground spices, sardines, olives, capers, anchovies anchovie paste, honey, Brazil, Havana and pulverized sugar, Mason's blacking, foreign and domestic segars, snuff, chewing and smoking to bacco, maccaroni, vermicilli, slates, slate and lead pencils, marbles, looking glasses, accordeons flutes, fifes, violins combs, fans tooth, shaving, hair, crumb, cloth, blacking, and whitewash brushes, cologne, and perfumery, ox marrow, macassar oil, gold ink, hair dye, courting and playing cards, dominoes, dice, draft boards, willow chairs, &c., wooden ware, whisps, brooms, baskets, bird cages, French and German toys and fancy goods, wine and porter bottles, fireworks of every description, vases, mantle and other ornaments, dog collars and muzzles, butter prints, lemon squeezers, ice bowls, faucets, etc. etc., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cnt. allowed on all bills over $5. Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. J W HARWOOD, Ag't
ap 15 No 24 Main st, Norfolk

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
No. 26, MAIN-ST., NORFOLK, VA.
THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of
Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.
ALSO,
Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide,
Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen,
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.
OIL CLOTHS
Of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, passages, stairways and Dining Rooms.
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS
Of every description, such as silk and worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c.; with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimps and Galoons, cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.
The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about
PAPER HANGINGS
Or Wall paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to colors, patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazard, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,
Oc 19 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va

A LETTER
To be Read and Thought
THE EAST, WEST AND NORTH
SPOKEN.—NOW SPEAKS
—THE SUNNY SOUTH.—Hear the
given by one of her sons, in his 74th
there be any mind so prejudiced as not
to such a mass of testimony daily given
of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE
in every hamlet, village and city
found its way? Grateful hearts speak
CHESTER DISTRICT, South
January 3d,
Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—
For the last five years I have been a
ferer from Rheumatism, till seeing
mendation of Hampton's Vegetable
purchased a bottle and the first dose
much relieved me that I consider it
to give to the suffering world the
application.
Mine was acute Rheumatism in the
bad that I was confined to my bed for
months. The first bottle acted like a
second restored strength to my poor
and I am now as well and feel as young
I was sixteen. I am now seventy-
of age.
I consider your Tincture the greatest
ry of the age; and poor suffering humanity
to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton,
saved thousands from pain. And you
men, have acted the part of public
in disseminating the benefits which
ed from your invaluable Tincture.
I am a plain cotton planter and